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NATIONAL AND PARLIAMENTARY NOTICES,

(British and Foreign.)

PROSPECTIVE AND RETROSPECTIVE.

ADDRESS TO THE

ADIKARS AND CHIEFS OF CEYLON.

COPY OF THE ADDRESS

TO THE

CINGALESE CHIEFS,

AT A PUBLIC ASSEMBLY, MAY 20, 1816,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE

BRITISH GOVERNOR,

AFTER A RESIDENCE OF THIRTY THREE

DAYS OF PUBLIC SITTINGS, AT KANDY,

THE CINGALESE CAPITAL.

It is perfectly well known, that the causes alleged by the British Government for displacing the late King of Kandy, were, the cruelties committed by his express direction and personal interference, on all classes of his subjects; with the general dissatisfaction resulting from a course of crimes so enormous. It is every way possible that arbitrary power, exercised by a monarch, may be deceived into an opinion that it is doing nothing but justice in a certain instance, which to all others appears atrocious cruelty;—but a series of such instances—a course of such cruelties, can hardly be pursued without bringing the mind to stand, at some point, and harrowing up the memory and conscience, with a conviction of guilt, and the severest pangs of remorse. True it is, that habit hardens the mind; that the eye

which, at first, closes itself involuntarily against the sight of blood, after a time, delights in the spectacle. The youth who tormented flies, found when emperor, a pleasure in the torments of men.

It was rendered evident by the conduct of his subjects, that the alledged cruelties of the King of Kandy were not mere rumours; but were too strongly founded on fact. Almost every chief, and many of the inferior classes, had suffered in person, or family, or liberty, or property, and they held out their arms in earnest entreaty for relief, to the only power competent to afford it—the British Government.

It was granted; and it was granted just in time to save a number of valuable lives. Some had been cruelly executed, and their disfigured remains were found exposed on the roads, as the invaders proceeded towards the capital: That neither his officers nor his troops, his chiefs nor his immediate attendants, risked their persons in the King's behalf, is proof sufficient of their want of respect and confidence in his character. In short, he violated the established laws and usages of his kingdom. It was not for want of rules, that he made his will a law; but contrary to those rules which he must have known, and to which he ought to have conformed.

By the perpetual violation of the established laws and rules of administrative justice his character was changed from what it ought to have been, that of a King, and became that of a tyrant, a character as different as darkness from light, as Hell from Heaven. It was not the advantage of his subjects, he studied, but how to wreak his vengeance for offences against his person and government, sometimes only alledged on the slightest evidence, or no evidence at all; and sometimes on mere suspicion, or the breath of slander and ill will. His will was law; and this, when too late, he bitterly regretted. "Your Governor," said he to the British officers, under whose guard he was placed,—"your Governor has a council; and does nothing without consulting them; how much more did I need a council, but not one of my chiefs stepped forward to give me advice!" It is probable, that such a step would have been the last a subject so faithful had taken in this world—the presumption would have been punished with loss of limb, or life.

The expulsion of a public Officer, of a rank so high as that of Supreme head of the State, is always an extremely hazardous and precarious operation. It is usually followed by evils so numerous, and difficulties so great, that those who have advised and promoted it, have generally felt the force of the homely but expressive proverb "out of the frying pan into the fire."

In proportion to the sorrow we should have felt, if such had been the course of events among the Kandians, is the satisfaction we think it our duty to express in the Statement describing the subsequent condition of the people, as officially delivered by his Excellency the British Governor.

Not seldom is the consequence of one tyranny removed, seen in the establishment of fifty others. The chiefs become Savage Masters to those below them, as they had been trembling Slaves crouching before one stationed above them. No such thing appears in the Document here given: consequently, the people have lost nothing by change of masters. They have, most probably, gained inexpressibly: for the number of prisoners appears to be so small, that, in

the King's days, it could not have been so limited, on the most favourable supposition. If then, the chiefs, under the new Government, have conducted themselves by known laws, and have respected the welfare of those under their charge, it speaks strongly on their behalf, as men of honour, as trust-worthy men, who did not complain without a cause, nor till patience was completely exhausted—or call in the assistance of strangers, till despair had surrounded them at home.

There are certain principles and feelings common throughout human nature. However, the system of laws may differ in different places, the injuries and disgraces done to natural principles, are felt almost every where, equally the same: and they are felt too with a keenness not always expressible. There are many things dearer to a man of honour than his property; though that he can ill bear to be deprived of at the capricious commands of an unworthy and criminal tyrant. There are relations in life whose sufferings are more severely felt than those inflicted on a man's own person: whenever tyranny ventures to insult and violate these, human nature shudders; and the sufferer meditates vengeance; despair succeeds to loyalty; and the most faithful of servants becomes the most ferocious of adversaries.

Whoever knows any thing of the British Government, knows, that this enquiry once instituted, this examination by the Governor in person, formed into a custom, will be continued and prosecuted with spirit and vigour. The course of justice, it may be hoped, will be pursued; regularity and order will be introduced; and the established regulations will be obeyed with due deference, not in some places, to the exclusion of others, but generally, throughout the island, and from a sentiment felt equally by chiefs and people.

If History had preserved for our use, the addresses of conquerors of provinces, and Governors of distant colonies of ancient times, it could not but be instructive to compare them with those of our British Governors. We strongly suspect, that individual gratification would be found to predominate over the public welfare; and that modern days

might glory in a more active Beneficence, than anciently was customary among those to whom authority was committed.

The Governor contemplates the advantages of commercialintercourse: he removes those impediments which formerly forbade the exchange of commodities, which interdicted the trader from the sea-coast to visit the interior of the island, and cooped-up the native of the interior in his fortresses, rocks and mountains. Province was separated from province; now the whole is one island. The custom duties on passing from province to province are annulled; and each is placed in a situation to make the most of the bounties of nature, and its own industry in bringing them to perfection, in point of quality, or in raising a supply for exportation, in point of quantity.

There is something truly grand, truly glorious, in making use of victory and conquest to promote the welfare of the Subject; and without laying too much stress on the acquisition of these provinces by military power—for certainly the people assisted their deliverers,—yet it may well be said, the British Arms have led the way to blessings, and prosperity. A noble study in a delegated Supremacy!

The Governor concludes with announcing an Institution for teaching the English Language. It is a wise step; and in proportion as the two languages become common will be the mutual confidence, harmony, and good will between the Cingalese and the British, and the British and Cingalese.

It is fit that such documents should be presented to the British Public. Time has been when every man who returned from India was suspected of having trafficked in the blood of the natives; of having obtained a fortune by means the very reverse of honest and honourable. There are yet names not wholly cleared from this stigma, and subsequent afflictions, in which they have been involved, have been contemplated in the sense of punishment, though in reality, perfectly independent of such transactions. It is fit, therefore, that the labours of our Governors for the advantage of their provinces, the pains they take to con-

ciliate the affections of their people, the judicious measures they direct, to remove former impediments to the public welfare, and to promote the prosperity of times present and future—should be known, should be understood, and acknowledged among us. Though the approbation of the Sovereign must ever be dear to a British Officer, yet *that* suffers no diminution by the applause of the Public. When the Public voice ratifies the rewards conferred by the Prince, the honour is perfect; and the Public *ought* to recollect the sanction, once given, from generation to generation.

There is a topic which the Governor has not thought proper to introduce,—that of the gradual progress of Christianity in Ceylon. It was not, indeed, his province to mention the subject; but, we may be allowed to contemplate *that* as the bond which shall hereafter connect and compact the whole; which shall do more than the free interchange of commodities to form the island into one province, and its population into one family. The Governor hints at principles prevalent among the Cingalese which met his entire approbation; together with a ready acquiescence by the chiefs with propositions which he thought it his duty to make as so many improvements. As he does not explain the nature of these, Cingalese principles, we cannot submit them to opinion. But, if a fair and impartial examination, if a clear and comprehensive view of a subject, be—as it should seem to be from this Address, a part of the Cingalese character, we may hope for the spread of the most beneficent of all Religions, and the termination of that idolatry under which unhappy Ceylon has long groaned.

On the whole, the Reader who will take the trouble to compare the former state of this island, with that which actually has taken place; and especially with that which is expectant from the steps taken to produce it, will not fail to receive abundant gratification. True glory consists not in the shout of victory, or the applause of the multitude after a long and bloody conflict—but in the happy art of doing good, in the distinguished honour of bestowing benefits on

mankind, and laying generations under obligation, who perhaps scarcely can, without difficulty, pronounce the name of their benefactor.

In another part of the present number may be seen, the progress of the Governor of Ceylon to Kandy, the late residence of the King, and so far, the metropolis of the island. In that town the Governor staid thirty-three days, chiefly occupied in public sittings; in obtaining a correct view of the state of the newly submitted provinces; in free audience to whoever chose to address him, and in open exercise of that authority of superintendence which is the unquestionable prerogative of a Public Officer bearing credentials from his Britannic Majesty, and representing his Sovereign, under such delegated power.

In these audiences his Excellency was attended by the British Resident, by the British Secretary for the Kandyan Provinces, and by the native Chiefs of every rank; the Adikars—Dissaves—and principal Lekams of the country.

At the close of the business of the day, on Monday, May 20, his Excellency addressed the Chiefs, in a speech to the following effect:—

On the following morning at a very early hour he left Kandy with his suite, highly pleased, as appears, with the state of things; and anticipating still greater advantages to a people newly placed under his care, and lately added to the British Empire.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE BRITISH GOVERNOR, TO THE ASSEMBLED CHIEFS OF CEYLON.

“ADIKARS AND CHIEFS.

Having now gone through a long series of public audiences, assisted by the Principal Native Officers of His Majesty's Government in the Kandyan country, I have to express my satisfaction in the opportunity that has been afforded me of a close and confidential personal intercourse with you, on a variety of subjects intimately connected with the welfare and prosperity of these Provinces.

After listening to every complaint preferred during so considerable a period of free and open audience, justice demands from me the avowal that nothing material has arisen out of these complaints to be reprehended on the part of the Chiefs, and

that I have found much which deserves my commendation.

A general call for all Civil and Criminal Prisoners to be brought before me was the first step of my proceedings here, a measure dictated not less by duty, than by feeling, and one which, as it was wholly unexpected, was a fair test of the exercise of coercive authority in all Departments entrusted with it.—The whole number of Prisoners was six, of whom one was released after a long enquiry into the merits of an intricate transaction. One case was accommodated, and four Prisoners were committed. It would be quite superfluous to add any comment to this simple statement.

In the further progress of the business it was found, partly from the casual manner in which applications came forward, and partly owing to the different branches of Judicature not being digested into separate departments, or regulated by settled forms of proceeding, that it would not be possible without much delay to adapt the sittings to any rule of classification, and the causes were in consequence entered upon as they arose.

Amongst them there were many of considerable importance, and some which besides the value of large estates, involved feelings and interests of the greatest delicacy.

It may not be improper to recapitulate a few of the principal.

1st. The estate of a deceased Chief Rattwatte, Dessave of Dewimedde, who was executed by the deposed King on suspicion of Treason.—This property was claimed by Rattwatte, the male heir of the Family and now Dessave of Metelle—by Keppitipola, Dessave of Onwa, the cousin of the deceased by the mother's side—and by Mollegodde, Dessave of the three Cories, under a testamentary disposition in favour of the deceased's widow, whom he has since married.

2dly. The lands of Matamagoda, enjoyed under a King's Grant by Matamagoda, late Dessave, for 25 years antecedent to the recent troubles, but who was dispossessed by Kanottotte Mohottale during the march of the troops.

3dly. Certain confiscated lands granted to the Temple of Nato Dewalle, in compensation of others overflowed with water in the formation of the great tank of Kandy, but in part recovered by the construction of a new dam.

4thly. A portion of the lands of Askiri Wiharé, supposed to have been originally private property, and erroneously included in a Grant to the temple by the King, en-

graved on a Rock in the wall of the building, and dated 16 years back.

5thly. The Temple of Deguldora and its lands, confiscated on the execution of a suspected Priest, and afterwards granted by the King to the High Priest of Kandy, but now reclaimed by the Pupils of the deceased, on the ground of local custom and the rules of the Budhu Religion.

6thly. A variety of cases between individuals, respecting lands—on questions of title chiefly originating in confiscations by the King, and subsequent grants.

7thly. Numerous applications to Government for the restitution of lands confiscated at various periods.

In all these cases, and throughout the Sitzings, I have to acknowledge the aid of candid and independent opinions, in which natural known motives of attachment and good will were obviously sacrificed to justice and public duty.

By such assistance a number of cases, and all which were ready for hearing, have been disposed of, and those which remain in the progress of enquiry have been classed and referred as follows, with the exception of a small number not reducible to any class, and left with Mr. D'Oyly to be put in the proper course.

1st. Such disputes between individuals as concern also the rights of Government, to be investigated by the Resident in presence of the Chiefs.

2dly. Those which lie entirely between private parties, referred to the Chiefs according to their jurisdiction, namely—to Chiefs of Provinces and Districts for matters merely local, to the Adikars in their respective divisions for those which arise in King's villages and other regal jurisdictions, and to the assembled Chiefs for matters of general import or controversies of great families.

3dly. Claims for restitution of forfeited lands have been postponed until the completion of a general Register of such Claims embracing all necessary particulars.

To these Claimants of Lands formerly confiscated, it is proper to offer some explanation of the principles which will govern my opinion on that important subject.

In cases of ancient forfeiture, the former Proprietors can hardly be encouraged to expect the recovery of property so long alienated;—Any plan of that kind would form a dangerous opening to indefinite changes of property, and the domains of Government would be reduced below that standard which is absolutely necessary for its independence and respectability, and to

its possessing the means of rewarding faithful service.

Grants made by the late Government subsequent to confiscation and perfected by possession on the part of the new Proprietors, ought to be considered as being in almost every instance a species of impediment fatal to the revival of antecedent titles.

Chiefs, Headmen, and others who have distinguished themselves by adherence to the British Government during the late troubles, cannot be refused the restitution of Family Property to which they may be Heirs, if lost within any reasonable period back, and if still remaining at the disposal of Government, free from the claims of intermediate Grantees. As it has been understood that the people of Oudinura and Yattinura early discovered a friendly disposition towards the British cause, I am happy to have had an opportunity of acknowledging their attachment by a favourable consideration of the losses sustained by the inhabitants of those districts at the period when the Adikar Pilemy Talave lost his life—which being (comparatively with other confiscations) a recent period, it may be expected by all parties whose estates were then confiscated, that unless opposed by adverse claims of individuals, their lands will be restored to them by the relinquishment of the right of Government.

Many curious and valuable facts concerning the institutions, customs, and if not the laws, at least the principles of justice acknowledged in the Kandyan Country, have in the course of these Proceedings been disclosed and recorded on respectable evidence.

It is to me a most pleasing discovery that principles of that nature, and of a leading and comprehensive character, are thus demonstrated to subsist in force, as they will happily afford the grounds of uniform decision as to Civil rights, and secure the stability of private property.

The existence of a body of acknowledged usages, regulating the succession of estates and other principal branches of Civil Jurisdiction, serves also to prove that the misfortunes under which these Provinces, have laboured for many years past, are not, as has been supposed, imputable to the absence of legal rule, but to the total disregard of common justice, to the wanton abuse of absolute power, the merciless and precipitate infliction of capital punishment, the rapacious assumption of private property, and the ruin of entire and numerous families for the real or supposed transgression of a single individual.

A very poor tribute indeed would be paid to the dominion of our just and merciful Sovereign, by my informing you, that such enormities are no longer to be feared.—I believe no one of those who surround me is so unacquainted with the principles of British Government, as to require any assurance on that head.

But it is undoubtedly somewhat remarkable, that in the multiplicity and variety of cases in which I have benefited by your presence as my assessors, there has not been a single opinion offered by you to which I have not been able to yield my hearty concurrence, nor any proposition suggested on my part, but has received your acquiescence, as consonant to those immemorial Institutions and Customs on which the rights of the Kandyan People depend.

A flattering and happy presage of future cordiality may be drawn from so extraordinary a concurrence of opinion, and a solid ground is thus laid for the hope, that the Chiefs and Inhabitants of this beautiful and fertile country, will place that confidence in the just and honorable intentions of Government, which will most facilitate and best tend to support the public measures—Assuring themselves that those measures will be invariably directed to the benefit and improvement of the country, and the happiness of the Chiefs and people, and guided by a strict observance of their native Institutions.

The business of the Sittings in criminal matters has, I am happy to say been extremely light.—No cases of that kind deserving of particular notice have appeared excepting two—One a charge of murder against Kerolageddet Mohottale of the Village of Vialua in the Province of Walapane, who having at first disobeyed the summons of Mr. Wright the Agent of Government at Badula, has since absconded, and cannot at present be discovered.—The other is the complaint of a man of Ouwa, who being suspected of theft by a Relation of his own, was cruelly scorched on various parts of the body, and lamed in one hand.

The complainant was ordered to accompany me from Badula to this place, for the purpose of having the case tried during my stay here, but it has not been possible to assemble all the witnesses.

In the Civil and Political branches, I am also indebted to your assistance for a number of important particulars, in answer to enquiries which I took this occasion to address to the Dessaves, on the subject of

their Provinces, and to all Heads of Departments respecting the constitution, duties and management of their several charges. From the short notice at which this quest was made, it would be unfair to expect methodical or complete statements; but a variety of information is contained in them, which was much wanted and wished for—And I assure myself that any future queries which may be found necessary on perusal and consideration of what has thus been furnished, will be answered with equal promptitude, and with the same zealous desire to aid my views for the benefit of this country, by the lights of your local knowledge and experience.

I will now take occasion to notice some measures of Government having reference to the Kandyan country, and shall also offer a few practical remarks as to the course of the public business best adapted for the present state of affairs, and finally advert in a summary manner to certain objects material to be held in view by the Chiefs in general, but more especially those entrusted with the charge of Provinces and Districts, as calculated to secure the happiness and improve the condition of the People.

In the public Act of Settlement by which the Kandyan Country became joined with the Maritime Provinces, under the dominion of His Britannic Majesty—I thought it consonant to the spirit of His Majesty's Government, to engage (by an article of the Convention) that an early consideration, would be given "to make such dispositions in favour of the Trade of the Interior Country, as might facilitate the Export of its Products and improve the returns, whether in money, or in commodities, such as Salt, Cloths, or other things useful and desirable to the Inhabitants"—This object I have been unceasingly anxious to effect, and trust I may now state that it has been accomplished, and that the pledge of Government has been fairly fulfilled.

The restrictions and custom duties heretofore in force in passing from one district to another in the low country, have been withdrawn as an impediment to Trade, and a Proclamation is now ready to be published here for abolishing the gravett duties between the Maritime Settlements and the Interior.—By these means the mutual exchange of commodities between the two countries is facilitated and promoted in the way of Trade (that rich source of wealth and prosperity) a branch hitherto little understood in these Provinces.—But

it will daily extend itself, and in a short time be felt in the ready and cheap supply of all articles desirable here, also in the increasing wealth of the trading classes, who when duly sensible of these advantages, will occupy the Trade and secure the profit at present enjoyed by other Merchants; the benefit resulting from the measures just noticed will then fully appear and be properly appreciated.

In the three Korles a vigorous Trade offers itself both by land and water conveyance; but at the accession of the present Government was found cramped and nearly suppressed by a restrictive monopoly of Areka-Nut; this emolument was early relinquished on the part of Government, and the restriction withdrawn, in consequence of which, the people of that and the adjoining Province of the four Korles are rapidly enriching themselves.

A similar restriction and on the same grounds has hitherto existed in the Provinces of Saffragam and lower Bulatgam, but will be immediately removed by a Proclamation already prepared for the purpose. The happy consequences of this change will immediately appear in that fine and fertile Province, closely connected as it is with the Sea Coast, in the means of commercial intercourse by the Caltura river.—It will quickly be discovered by every owner of land, that the value of his Estate is materially increased and the Cultivator who shares the Produce, will feel his means of subsisting himself and family, improved in a considerable degree. Another class, hitherto few and inexperienced, the Traders, will also find (in daily increasing numbers) a comfortable and independent subsistence in the business of exporting the commodities of their own Province to the Sea Coast, and bringing back such articles as are wanted in the Interior from that quarter, whether of Produce or Import.

The adjoining but more remote Province of Ouwa will not fail to experience the benefits of these privileges, both in a more advantageous market for its Grain—and in a cheaper, more various, and more abundant supply from the low country.

During my visit at Badula, I had an opportunity of informing myself (amongst other particulars of the state of that country,) that the Inhabitants experienced some disadvantage in the supply of Salt—their stock of grain, for which Salt was exchanged, being nearly exhausted, and

having in consequence risen in value in the bazar, so that the exchange in kind was rather unfavourable to them. This complaint I trust will have been relieved, by an order which I issued yesterday, directing a Sale of Salt from the Government Stores for money, at the rate of five doodies one challie, or 16 challies for the measure. That rate is strictly calculated on the price at which Salt is issued by Government to the Inhabitants of the Sea Coast, namely, 15 fanams the parrah, adding only the exact amount of the charge of carriage. A free permission has also been intimated to the people of Ouwa to supply themselves with Salt at the Stores of Hambantotte and Palloppane, on the same terms above mentioned, viz. at 15 fanam the parrah.

The Province of the seven Korles, and other parts of the Interior adjoining the district of Chilaw and Putlam will benefit by a similar permission in that direction, and the Northern Provinces will enjoy the same liberty of supply from Batticaloa and Trincomalie. By these arrangements His Majesty's Kandyan subjects and those of the Sea Coast are placed with regard to the necessary article Salt, on a footing of exact equality.

Amongst the means of facilitating trade the adjustment of the standard of Dutch Challie money ought not to be forgot, but as it has been already fully explained at a former audience it is only necessary at present to notice it in a summary manner.—

By the effect of that measure, every proprietor of a sum of money in challies increased the value of his capital at the date of the proclamation by one fourth part.

The subsequent issues of the same money, passing in circulation at the appointed rate, and being freely received by Government either as revenue or in exchange for Bills, could occasion no prejudice any where. But if the old rate had been allowed to prevail, while money of a lower intrinsic value passed current for the same amount, the poor people of this country would have been stripped of all their coin by the more experienced Traders from the Coast—and as it would never again have appeared in the shape of currency, the Kandyan provinces must have experienced all those inconveniences and disadvantages which necessarily arise from a want of specie.

The measures here enumerated have had the good of this country for their direct and single object.

In others when the Dues of Government have been concerned, I trust it will have been observed that moderate exaction and a tender consideration for the people have never been lost sight of.

The article of Revenue has been very sparingly pressed in any quarter, so that the country and all classes of the Inhabitants, have had a full opportunity of recovering from the effects of the late troubles.

If the establishment and provisioning of new Military stations has led to extensive calls for labour, it has not been exacted on the bare ground of public service, but the inducement of money allowances has been added in almost all cases, without any strict inquiry how much of the duty might have been demanded by Government as a right, free of any charge.

Connected with this subject I have to mention a change which is about to take place in the branch of Revenue and Public Service. In order to relieve the Hon. the Resident of some part of the multifarious occupations which engross his valuable time, it is proposed to transfer the charge of the Revenue and Public services, to Simon Sawers, Esq. by the title of Revenue Agent.

Under the guidance of Mr. D'Oyly's experience, and by virtue of special and peremptory instructions which will be communicated from Government, the system of Mr. Sawers's department will be strictly governed by established rules and usages, and as I undertake to promise for that gentleman, that his intercourse with the Chiefs will be conducted with all that respect, politeness, and circumspection, so necessary to the maintenance of mutual cordiality, I must express my hope that the Chiefs with whom he may from time to time have occasion to communicate, will regard him as a gentleman, who at the same time that he holds a respectable rank in His Majesty's Civil service, and a high station in the Government of the Interior, occupies also an eminent place in my good opinion and favour.

Proceeding to offer some practical remarks on the course of public business, I shall principally (though perhaps not entirely) deduce them from the subjects which have occupied our deliberations for the last month.

Among these, the resort of complainants to Colombo, and the reference of their cases back for decision here, is one which has drawn my particular attention.

To prevent the necessity and occasion of such reference, is a most desirable ob-

ject, and will be best obviated, by establishing both on the part of the Chiefs and of the Resident, some rules by which every complainant, whenever he presents himself, shall have his name and cause entered, and be appointed for a certain fixed time to appear again.

That whenever he does appear he may receive a distinct answer, and instruction for his further proceeding—and in all stages of the case be fairly and patiently heard, and fully informed of the state and progress of his cause, and of the next appointed time for proceeding in it.

With regard to the references to Colombo or to the Resident, when once made I have already explained at a former audience, that it is an indispensable part of my public duty and of that of the British Agent, to return an answer to the party; first, taking proper means to be accurately informed of all proceedings in the case, with the decision, and the reasons on which it is grounded.

Mr. D'Oyly will make arrangements for conducting all such cases in a regular progress, until the final report for my information.

Sudden, and informal changes of possession in landed property, and the unauthorized seizure of produce, have appeared in the course of my business here to be a fertile source of litigation and complaint, and one great cause of the difficulty and embarrassment which attends the disposal of disputed titles—as the original relative state of the parties in the suit is in most instances reversed, by the Claimant forcing himself into actual possession, and obliging the other party to prove his title instead of defending it.

In almost all cases of change of possession, there is an allegation of personal violence and spoliation of moveable property—These complaints are, no doubt, exaggerated, and, perhaps, in many instances entirely false—Their existence however suggests the necessity of much precaution and regularity, in carrying even judicial process into execution.

I shall therefore conclude this long address with a few remarks of a more general nature, as to those duties which attach to Chiefs of Provinces, and other Chiefs having appointments of authority over any classes of the Inhabitants.

1st To make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the condition and circumstances of those under their jurisdiction as the necessary ground work of an administration

just and humane towards the People, and advantageous to the State.

2dly. To shew every countenance and encouragement to moral conduct and orderly behaviour, and mark all contrary instances with their displeasure.

3dly. To promote industrious pursuits, encourage manufactures, and give every facility and protection to commercial dealings and trading intercourse.

In these attentions, the most effectual means will be found of suppressing vice and preventing crimes, but where such precautions fail, the coercion and penalties of criminal justice must be enforced,—and the peace of the country will be essentially promoted by the prompt apprehension of offenders, and a strict watch over persons known to be of dangerous character—observing however as to culprits of every description, the necessity of public and regular proceedings, fair and patient enquiry, and a strict adherence to established rules.

Of Revenue and Public Services I have already delivered all that I intend to observe—But as the Chiefs may have remarked a great anxiety on my part to have the country opened by clearing the principal roads, it is proper to explain, that this operation (which I avow to have much at heart,) is one of those which will most of all conduce to secure the general benefits derivable from the intercourse of different provinces with each other, but more particularly to make way for the free progress of trade from the Sea Coast, by which the Interior Country has every thing to gain.

I cannot entirely quit the subject of Public Improvements, and that of facilitating the intercourse between the British Government and the Kandyian Chiefs and People, without mentioning my intention of establishing at this place, a Seminary for teaching the English Language, the cultivation of which by the younger branches of Families here, and the attention of English Gentlemen to acquire a knowledge of the Cingalese, will furnish those means of acquaintance, which must necessarily tend to promote mutual esteem and cordiality.

It is with much pleasure I have learnt that the Heads of Families, both in and out of office look forward with satisfaction to the intended plan of education for their young men—and express an anxiety to have them thus qualified for public employment.

Travels in Brazil. By Henry Koster.
4to. Price 2l. 2s. Longman and Co.
London. 1816.

WE opened this volume with considerable expectations; knowing that the residence of the Sovereign in this distant province has produced important changes among its inhabitants, which, to the philosophic mind, afford a spectacle of great interest, and well worthy contemplation. In this we were disappointed; the writer visited a part only of Brazil; and that distant from the metropolis: nevertheless, he describes the people as they are, at Pernambuco, and its neighbourhood, who may, probably, be taken as a fair specimen of what the whole province was, a few years ago.

What can we expect from settlers seated on their farms respectively, at great distances from each other? with little or no intercourse, because, each family endeavours to supply its own wants from resources within itself, and because the wants of its neighbours, being exactly similar to its own, no variety is to be looked for, in any useful or desirable form. If the land produces freely, the inhabitant lounges away life, in lazy enjoyment of the sunshine or the shade; he has nothing to rouse his faculties, nothing on which his talent or strength may exert themselves. Hence he contracts habits of indolence, he becomes inert, and almost incapable of activity, and all that can be said of him when he quits this mortal scene is, he has lived, and is dead. Where less fertile spots bewilder the occupant, either he sinks into absolute poverty, and is destitute of all things, or he becomes the driver of herds, scarcely more wild than himself, and he roams with his unruly property over a domain extensive, indeed, but unproductive. In either case, the mind, which is the nobler part of man, continues barren: the highest powers of intellect, supposing them to be bestowed on such individuals, are completely lost, and rendered nothing worth. Ingenuity has no object on which to exert itself, no purpose, or end in view, by which to be influenced or

guided. Nor is this the worst : for establishments, thus isolated, separated from all the world, become the prey of the most unworthy prejudices. They scarcely acknowledge the existence of other men on the earth ; and instances are not wanting—in fact, this volume affords several—of their excessive credulity, in believing strangers to be rather *animals* than men. To say truth, a general reluctance prevails among all mankind, to admit the existence of fellow mortals superior to themselves : the whole race conceive readily, and pronounce decisively on foreigners as their inferiors—as *below* them in the most valuable attainments ; and those who are themselves the lowest, on the scale of existence as men, attribute to others not a few of the properties of brutes, in order to preserve the gradation.

The advantages of intercourse between country and country consist in no inconsiderable degree in counteracting these prejudices. Whoever has travelled into foreign parts knows, that nature has not been niggard of her bounties to them ; that they also enjoy appropriate and often peculiar advantages ; advantages, which if duly improved, place the natives on a fair level with others ; if neglected, the fault is not in nature, or in situation, but in themselves.

The same advantages, slightly varied, perhaps, but not essentially, attend the association of mankind in cities and towns. A nation of mere shepherds, must be ignorant and rude ; but rudeness certainly wears off by the collision of sentiments, the interchange of thoughts and opinions, the judgments of the well-informed, and even the caprices of the fickle and fastidious. Whatever tends to excite a desire after excellence, tends at the same time, to promote civilization ; and generally, whatever tends to promote civilization, tends by some means or other, to urge to excellence. It is not possible to deny that great cities, metropolitan towns, so immense as some we read of, and some we know of, have their attendant evils, and very great evils they are ; but, to argue from the abuse of a principle, to the entire suppression of it, is usually considered as false logic ; and certainly, in the

present case, would be false in regard to human life, to fact, and to daily experience.

Brazil has, at present, no overgrown Metropolis ; and the much humbler town of Recife, better known among us as the port of Pernambuco, is in no immediate danger of suffering the evils incident to great cities. The chief value of this volume perhaps, is the description it includes of the changing state of society, in this town and its neighbourhood, produced by—Commerce. Formerly, Recife exported ten thousand bags of Cotton ;—it was thought a prodigious traffic. Now, it exports between sixty and seventy thousand—can it be supposed that this yearly augmenting spur to diligence,—as well as increasing source of wealth—has no influence on the manners of the people ? The first symptom of improvement is, the dislike of idleness as a profession of life : there is now something to do ; why convert into a monk or friar, an able-bodied man capable of attending to business ?

Says Mr. Koster, on one occasion, on which he mentions the subject, incidentally ;—

Formerly, of every family at least one member was a friar, but now this is not the custom ; children are brought up to trade, to the army, to any thing rather than a monastic life, which is fast losing its reputation. None of the convents are full, and some of them are nearly without inhabitants.

It will be observed from what I have described, and from what I still have to mention, that no rule can be laid down for the society of the place in question ; families of equal rank, and of equal wealth and importance, are often of manners totally different. The fact is, that society is undergoing a rapid change ; not that the people imitate European customs, though these have some effect, but as there is more wealth, more luxuries are required ; as there is more education, higher and more polished amusements are sought for ; as the mind becomes more enlarged, from intercourse with other nations, and from reading, many customs are seen in a different light ; so that, the same persons insensibly change, and in a few years ridicule and are disgusted with many of those very habits which, if they reflect for a moment, they will recollect were practised but a short time before by themselves.

The gentleman, chiefly by whose kindness I had been introduced, and enabled to partake of the pleasantest society of Pernambuco, was among the first British subjects, who availed themselves of the free communication between England and Brazil, and he even already observed a considerable change of manners in the higher class of people. The decrease in the price of all articles of dress, the facility of obtaining at a low rate, earthenware, cutlery, and table linen; in fact, the very spur given to the mind by this appearance of a new people among them; the hope of a better state of things, that their country was about to become of more importance; renewed in many persons, ideas which had long lain dormant; made them wish to show that they had money to expend, and that they knew how it should be expended.

Nor is this change confined to the towns; it is carried into the country, more or less, and in proportion to their convenience, or their relation with the ports, in their improvement in personal appearance, in the acquisition of domestic conveniences, and in their general desire after the comforts and decencies of life.

Mr. Koster speaking generally of this country, says

The supineness of the ancient system upon which Brazil was ruled, is still too apparent throughout; but the removal of the Sovereign to that country has roused many persons who had been long influenced by habits of indolence, and has increased the activity of others who have impatiently awaited a field for its display. The Brazilians feel of more importance, their native soil now gives law to the mother country; their spirit, long kept under severe subjection to ancient colonial rules and regulations, has now had some opportunities of showing itself,—has proved, that though of long suffering, and patient of endurance, it does exist, and that if its possessors are not treated as men instead of children, it will break forth, and rend asunder those shackles to which they have forbearingly submitted. I hope, however, most sincerely, that the supreme Government may see the necessity of reformation, and that the people will not expect too much, but consider that many hardships are preferable to a generation of bloodshed, confusion, and misery.

Freedom of communication with other nations has already been of service to the

country, and the benefits which it imparts are daily augmenting. This shoot from our European continent will ultimately increase, and a plant will spring up, infinitely more important than the branch from which it proceeded; and though the season of this maturity is far distant, yet the rapidity of its advance or tardiness of its growth greatly depends upon the fostering care or indifferent negligence of its rulers. Still whatever the conduct of these may be, its extent, its fertility, and other numerous advantages must, in the course of time, give to it, that rank which it has a right to claim among the great nations of the world.

It should appear that M. Koster arrived in the Pernambucan part of this province at a very unfortunate time; and he visited the interior, so far as opportunity permitted him, at a period when the distress of the country for want of rain, and consequently for want of food, was extreme. Hence we read, of barren soils, and forsaken dwellings, where, probably, a few years before, or a few years after, another traveller would have found verdure and plenty. On the whole, we must acknowledge, that *this part* of Brazil does not strongly tempt us, to take up our residence in it. We have too long been inmates in the "Green Island", to wish to change; especially for a country so *unfinished*, and so slightly inviting.

Mr. K. describes the town and harbour of Recife, or Pernambuco, and gives a plan of it, from which it appears to be one of the most singular. The port is formed by a double ridge of rocks, and the entrance requires an experienced pilot to conduct vessels into it,—

The nature of the Government, the multiplicity of religious observances, the manner in which they are observed, the Public Institutions, Taxes, Police, Military Establishments, &c. engage the Writer's attention in an orderly and instructive manner. Mr. K. had some advantages in attending Public Officers in high stations, in their tours of duty, whence he saw much from which to judge on the condition of the people; this he does not report as free from vexation on the part of authority. He became a farmer, and well describes the management of a farm, and the people

necessarily employed. He has not, however, tempted us by a schedule of the small expenses required, and the large profits, arising from that profession. Cotton, for exportation is the chief object of cultivation, now popular, and that being fetched away in British ships, with considerable avidity, will, no doubt, continue to be the main article of the planter's attention, as well as a source of wealth to the merchant who exports, and to the government. While this raw commodity is principally paid for by the exchange of British Goods, the intercourse is reciprocally profitable; and we cannot object to Pernambucos and Maranhams obtaining fair prices in Liverpool and London.

The increase of this trade may easily be inferred.

The following is a statement of the export of Cotton from Pernambuco, from the year 1808 to 1813. It was furnished to me by my friend Mr. L. C. Pagen, who resided at Recife during a considerable part of the time.

1808.....	26,877
1809.....	47,512
1810.....	50,108
1811.....	28,245
1812.....	58,824
1813.....	65,327

But it will be seen that the increase has been considerable from 1812 to 1813, and I know that it still continues to increase as rapidly, if not more so.

Maranhams seems to have been less favoured; from what cause we know not; but, probably, from the uncertainty of the crops in the vicinity of that port.

I have just in time received the following statement of the exportation of Cotton from Maranhams, from the year 1809 to 1815:

	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Bags.</i>
1809 To Great Britain in	51	55,835
— To other parts	29	21,006
1810 To Great Britain	37	40,684
— To other parts	19	11,793
1811 To Great Britain	36	48,705
— To other parts	19	6,053
1812 To Great Britain	29	35,767
— To other parts	29	4,803
1813 To Great Britain	35	50,072
— To other parts	27	10,101
1814 To Great Britain	22	31,205
— To other parts	34	14,436
1815 To Great Britain	32	28,529
— To other parts	49	22,216

The difficulties under which mental improvement lies will be understood from the following observations. We, who have pretty correct information of the state of things in the back settlements of North America, know, that could a tolerably regular supply of itinerant clergy be established, it would be to their infinite advantage. At present, they hear and know so little about religion, that they might almost envy the Pernambucan settlers.

I heard of a strange custom existing in these parts of the country that are so thinly inhabited, which arises from this state of things. Certain priests obtain a licence from the bishop (of Pernambuco,) and travel through these regions with a small altar constructed for the purpose; of a size to be placed upon one side of a pack-saddle, and they have with them all their apparatus for saying mass. Thus with a horse conveying the necessary paraphernalia, and a boy to drive it, who likewise assists in saying mass, and another horse on which the priest himself rides, and carries his own small portmanteau, these men make in the course of the year between 150 and 200*l.*—a large income in Brazil, but hardly earned, if the inconveniences and privations which they must undergo to obtain it are taken into consideration.—They stop and erect the altar wherever a sufficient number of persons who are willing to pay for the mass is collected. This will sometimes be said for three or four shillings, but at other times, if a rich man takes a fancy to a priest, or has a fit of extreme devotion upon him, he will give eight or ten *mil reis*, two or three pounds, and it does happen, that one hundred *mil reis* are received for saying a mass, but this is very rare;—at times an ox or an horse, or two or three, are given.—These men have their use in the world; if this custom did not exist, all form of worship would be completely out of the reach of the inhabitants of many districts, or at any rate they would not be able to attend more than once or twice in the course of the year, for it must be remembered that there is no church within twenty or thirty leagues of some parts; besides, where there is no law, nor real, rational religion, any thing is better than nothing. They christen and marry, and thus preserve these necessary forms of religion, and prevent a total forgetfulness of the established rules of civilized society; a sufficient link is kept up to make any of these people, if they removed into more populous districts, conform to received ideas.

Our author relates an instance of one of these travelling priests being detained by a mother to confer baptism on her son; who was fetched from the fields, and proved to be not an infant, but a lad of thirteen.

Mr. Koster does not forget the Indians: his character of them differs little from what is already well known:

The Indian seems to be without energy or exertion; devoid of great good or great evil. Much may at the same time be said in their favour; they have been unjustly dealt with, they have been trampled upon and afterwards treated as children; they have been always subjected to those who consider themselves their superiors, and this desire to govern them has even been carried to the directions of their domestic arrangements. But no,—if they are a race of acute beings, capable of energy, of being deeply interested upon any subject, they would do more than they have done. The priesthood is open to them, but they do not take advantage of it.* I never saw an Indian mechanic in any of the towns; there is no instance of a wealthy Indian; rich mulattos and negroes are by no means rare. I have had many dealings with them as guides and carriers, and subsequently as labourers, and have no reason to complain, for I was never injured by any of them; but neither did I receive any particular good service, excepting in the instance of Julio. For guides and carriers they are well adapted, as their usual habits lead them to the rambling life which these employments encourage. As labourers, I found that they had usually a great inclination to over-reach; but their schemes were badly made, and consequently easily discovered. I never could depend upon them for any length of time, and to advance money or cloathing to them is a certain loss. If I had any labour which was to be performed by a given time, the overseer would always reckon upon his mulatto and negro free people; but did not mention in the list of persons who were to work, any of the Indians whom I was then employing, and on my speaking of them, he answered "an Indian is only to be mentioned for the present day," meaning that no reliance is to be placed upon them.

The Negroes seem to be esteemed a superior race; and it frequently hap-

pens that they obtain their liberty on easy terms; a kind of merit is attached to their gradual and eventual manumission. Of this Mr. K. relates an instance.

This estate was not much worked; the slaves led a most easy life, and the Great House was full of young children. Of these urchins several came in and out of the room, they were quite naked, and played with each other, and with some large dogs which were lying at full length upon the floor. These ebony cupids were plainly great favourites, and seemed to employ the greater part of the thoughts of the good ladies, the youngest of whom was on the wrong side of fifty; and even the priest laughed at their gambols. These excellent women and the good priest possess a considerable number of slaves, who are their exclusive property. It is their intention eventually to emancipate all of them, and that they may be prepared for the change, several of the men have been brought up as mechanics of different descriptions; and the women have been taught needle-work, embroidery, and all branches of culinary knowledge. Thus, by the death of four individuals, who are now approaching to old age, will be set free about sixty persons, men, women, and children. As these people have been made acquainted with the intentions of their owners respecting them, it is not surprising that the behaviour of many of them should be overbearing. To some, the deeds of manumission have been already passed conditionally, obliging them to serve as slaves until the death of the individual to whom they are subject. These papers cannot be revoked, and yet no ingratitude was feared; but among so considerable a number of persons, some instances of it cannot, I fear, fail to be experienced. The owners said that all their own immediate relations are rich, and not at all in need of assistance; and that therefore independent of other reasons connected generally with the system of slavery, these their children had no right to work for any one else. Of the slaves in question, only a few are Africans, the major part being mulattos and creole negroes.

Where employment is wanting, the mind not unfrequently turns to religion, and what passes for religion, by way of amusement. Hence, perhaps, the processions, shews, and other diversions, which attract crowds in countries, understood to be but thinly peopled. The

* I heard from good authority, that there are two instances of Indians having been ordained as secular priests, and that both these individuals died from excessive drinking.

inhabitants have nothing to do, and one sight is as good as another. Their time has no value: they cannot lose by indulging their dispositions to enjoy themselves, and seeing the world, as it appears around them.

As an instance of one of these *reli-gious* ! spectacles, we quote part of an entertainment given toward the end of November, on occasion of the festival of our Lady of Conception. We are to consider the whole town, as being in gala for nine evenings successively: the colours hoisted, the bon-fires blazing, the houses illuminated with lamps (made of half the rind of an orange, each containing a small quantity of oil and cotton), large crosses were also lighted up in the square: music violins and violoncellos playing, band after band, and, in short, all possible gaiety in all possible variety of forms. "I was praised, says our author, for my superior piety, in giving so splendid a night in honour of our Lady."

On the following morning every arrangement was made for the *fandangos*. A spacious platform was erected, in the middle of the area of the town, and in front of the vicar's dwelling, raised about three feet from the ground. In the evening four bon-fires were lighted, two being on each side of the stage, and soon afterwards the performers made their appearance. The story which forms the basis of this amusement is invariably the same; the parts however, are not written, and are to be supplied by the actors; but these from practice, know more or less what they are to say. The scene is a ship at sea, which, during part of the time is sailing regularly and gently along; but in the latter part of the voyage she is in distress. The cause of the badness of the weather remains for a long time unknown; but at last the persons who are on board discover that it has arisen from the devil, who is in the ship, under the disguise of the mizen-topmast-man. The persons represented, are

The Captain,	The Pilot or Mate,
The Master,	The Boatswain,
The Chaplain,	

The <i>Racon</i> , or distributor of the Rations,	} Two clowns;
The <i>Vasouru</i> , or sweeper the decks,	
The <i>Gageiro da Gate</i> , or mizen-topmast- man, <i>alias</i> the Devil.	

Twelve men and boys, who are dancers and singers, stand on the stage, six of them

being on each side of it; and the leader of the chorus sits at the back of the stage with a guitar, with which he keeps the time, and this person is sometimes assisted by a second guitar player. A ship is made for the occasion; and when the performers stepped on to the platform, the vessel appeared at a distance under full sail, coming towards us upon wheels, which were concealed. As soon as the ship arrived near to the stage it stopped, and the performance commenced. The men and boys who were to sing and to dance, were dressed in white jackets and trowsers; they had ribbons tied round their ancles and arms, and upon their heads they wore long paper caps, painted of various colours. The guitar player commenced with one of the favourite airs of the country, and the chorus followed him, dancing at the same time. The number of voices being considerable, and the evening extremely calm, the open air was rather advantageous than the contrary. The scene was striking, for the bonfires threw sufficient light to allow of our seeing the persons of the performers distinctly; but all beyond was dark, and they seemed to be inclosed by a spurious dome; the crowd of persons who were near to the stage was great, and as the fires were stirred and the flame became brighter, more persons were seen beyond on every side; and at intervals the horses which were standing still farther off, waiting for their masters.

When the chorus retired, the captain and other superior officers came forward, and a long and serious conversation ensued upon the state of the ship and the weather. These actors were dressed in old uniforms of the irregular troops of the country. They were succeeded by the boatswain and the two clowns; the former gave his orders, to which the two latter made so many objections that the officer was provoked to strike one of them, and much coarse wit passed between the three. Soon afterwards came the chaplain in his gown, and his breviary in his hand; and he was as much the butt of the clowns, as they were of the rest of the performers. The most scurrilous language was used by them to him; he was abused, and was taxed with almost every irregularity possible. The jokes became at last so very indecent, as to make the vicar order his doors to be shut. The dancers came on at each change of scene, if I may so say. I went home soon after the vicar's doors were closed, and did not see the conclusion; but the matter ended by throwing the devil overboard, and reaching the port in safety. The performers do not expect payment,

but rather consider themselves complimented in being sent for. They were tradesmen of several descriptions residing at Pasmado, and they attend on these occasions to act the *fundangos*, if requested so to do; but if not, many of them would most probably go to enjoy any other sport which the festival might afford. We paid their expenses, and gave them their food during their stay; they were accompanied by their families, which were all treated in the same manner, to the number of about forty persons.

Now what religion there is in all this, the reader is at liberty to guess; and how far it can be an acceptable service to our Lady of Conception, supposing she thinks proper to take any part in beholding it. Such, however, are the amusements exhibited to the people under the mask of religion: can it be wondered at that real godliness is a stranger here? The Friars, and other professors of religion, are in the utmost ill-repute, and Mr. K. describes a novice entering on a religious profession, as a Franciscan, amid the scoffs and jeers of a whole congregation.

Mr. Koster has not been an inattentive observer of Natural History.—We conjecture, indeed, that some acquaintance with this science is absolutely necessary. An Englishman accustomed to the *safeties* of his own country, would be completely taken by surprise, by an incident like the following, which certainly is not singular in the deserts of Pernambuco.

Our friend, the saddler, among other stories, mentioned having passed over the same ground which we had traversed from St. Luzia, only a short time before us. He was in company with another man and a boy, and had also a dog with him; they had put up for the night under shelter of one of the rocks, in the vicinity of the lake of which I have spoken. His companion had taken the horses to some little distance to graze; the boy and the dog remained with him; he had made a fire, and was in the act of preparing some dried meat to be cooked, when the boy called out "where is the dog?"—the man answered "here he is, why what is the matter?" the boy said, "what eyes, then, are those?" pointing, at the same time, to the corner of the rock; the man looked, and saw the eyes, for nothing else was to be seen; he called to the dog, took up his

howling piece, and fired, whilst the dog started up, and darted towards the spot. A jaguar rushed out, and made off; it had been partly concealed under the rock, which, with the dazzle of the fire had prevented its body from being seen; it had crouched, and was ready for a spring, when every thing was quiet, and unprepared.

Mr. Koster himself was in danger from Jaguars; and supposed, that if he had not lost any of his men, he had, at least, lost his horses; but the wild cattle proved more tempting, and after long search he recovered his cavalry. But, not the deserts only, nor wild beasts of strength and size, are among the enemies of man; at home he is visited by a class of insects, which being more persevering, as well as insidious, tease and molest him. Mr. Koster describes at length, the species of ants which destroy and devour the labours of human industry. This pest of the tropical climates is unknown among us; but those who have been in India, or have perused any of the late publications, respecting that country, well know what plagues the ants are.

If we should transcribe our author's accounts of their exploits, by which not only roofs of houses, beams of timber, and other solid substances were consumed, but houses themselves were undermined and endangered, it might almost pass for fabulous, were it not beyond all possibility of doubt or hesitation. They also destroy growing vegetables; and recourse must be had to a "bonfire" of leaves, in order to expel them. The different species of ants (black and red) are enemies to each other;—the black is sought after, and encouraged to build upon orange and other fruit trees, which are liable to destruction from the large red ant; and they effectually defend their appointed posts, if time has been allowed for their numbers to be equal to the task. They sometimes also attack the citadels of the red ants, and the field of battle is covered with the slain of both parties; but chiefly of the red.

Treacle is offensive to these creatures, and disturbs their operations. Some kinds of timber are more acceptable to them than others. The choice of timber in building a house is therefore of the

utmost importance to the duration of the building. We have already said that fire of smoking leaves (or brimstone) is the most effectual remedy known, against the increase of these insects; not that all die; but that the colony, generally speaking, becomes stupified, and may easily be destroyed.

A curious incident occurred to our author, while engaged on one of these slaughtering expeditions.

In laying open the ant-hill which I have above-mentioned, we discovered a couple of the *cobras de duas cabeças*, or two-headed snakes or worms; each of them was rolled up in one of the nests. These snakes are about eighteen inches in length, and about the thickness of the little finger of a child of four or five years of age. Both extremities of the snake appear to be exactly similar to each other; and when the reptile is touched, both of these are raised, and form a circle or hoop to strike that which has molested it. They appear to be perfectly blind, for they never alter their course to avoid any object until they come in contact with it, and then without turning about they crawl away in an opposite direction. The colour is grey inclining to white, and they are said to be venomous. This species of snake is often found in ant-hills, and I have likewise killed them in my house; they frequent dung-hills and places in which vegetable matter has been allowed to remain for a length of time unmoved.

We desire better acquaintance with the manners of this snake; and its species: Mr. K. describes these as grey inclining to white; others, we believe, are found of a beautiful pink colour; and probably there are other varieties. Dissection would shew whether these snakes have really two heads; and if two heads, two orifices for receiving food, two stomachs to contain and digest it, and what is more wonderful, still, two sets of bowels, or two means of access to the same system of bowels, for distributing the nourishment afforded and prepared, over the whole body.—

It has been objected to the figure of the Centaur, half man half horse, that his *internal structure* violated all the rules of anatomy; he must have two sets of lungs, two hearts, two stomachs, &c.; have these double-headed snakes, really all these, in consequence of having two heads?

The vegetable tribes did not escape our Author: His Appendix is chiefly formed from a Dissertation on the plants of Brazil from which fibrous substances may be obtained, adapted to various uses in Society, and to supply the place of hemp, by Dr. Manoel Arruda da Camara, published at Rio Janeiro in 1810. This, certainly, is not the least valuable part of the work; and it raises a wish that Dr. Camara's original were better known among us. But, what can be expected from a work published in a province so distant, and which only finds its way to Europe in a few copies as presents? Mr. K. has done a service by the Specimen he translates.

We do not mean to infer that Mr. K. has not valuable remarks which originated from personal reflection and observation. We suspect, that the French have long meditated the acquisition of the useful as well as the curious trees which are afforded by various parts of the Globe;—as the Tallow-tree, the Wax-tree, &c. and among others, we presume; for we do not speak from our own knowledge—the Soap-tree. Our Author gives this account of what he observed, respecting this tree.

I had frequently seen the *saboeira* or soap tree, which is to be chiefly found in these districts. It is a large shrub, which puts forth numerous branches in every direction, so that when it is in full leaf, it has somewhat the appearance of trees that have been clipped, (as was formerly practised in gardens,) which is increased by the leaves being small and growing very close to each other. The receptacle of the seed is about the size of a small plum; when this is put into water, and rubbed with some violence, it produces the same effect as that which is caused by soap in water, and it has the same property of cleansing.

Now, we could have been glad had Mr. K. stated the results of any experiments made by him, with this convenient vegetable. Does it render linen white? Does it keep linen white, which has been already bleached? Above all, does it preserve cotton goods from that dingy hue, which after a while they are almost inevitably doomed to assume? In that case, it would prove invaluable to our economical dames, and the man who introduced it would deserve to be

mentioned with universal and perpetual honour.

Our readers will perceive, that this Volume is the genuine fruit of observation. It does not contain Travels throughout Brazil; but, the writer fairly records what he saw and experienced. It is a faithful picture of the people, the country, its productions, its advantages, and its disadvantages. There are several coloured plates inserted, some of which display novel scenes and effect. The Author's journeys should have been marked on the map, which is imperfect without them.

Margaret of Anjou. A Poem, in Ten Cantos. By Miss Holford. 4to. Price £2 2s. Murray, London. 1816.

It is difficult to thwart the intention of nature. Whatever is decidedly fixed by her appointment, is with difficulty counteracted, and never gracefully. It is difficult to bring the mind into a train of thinking on subjects not naturally suited to its disposition and genuine character. It is still more difficult to qualify the mind to describe actions it never saw, with inventions, implements, manners, to which it is an utter stranger, and has a natural aversion. It is true we read of Amazons in ancient story; but it is also true, that by excision of the right breast, they were unsexed, they were *denaturalized*, as the fashionable mode of forming privatives would now express it, they were disqualified from performing offices to which they were destined by nature, offices of affection, in order to enable them to perform exploits never intended to come under their notice. The Poets have been sparing of their heroines, their Camillas, their Clorindas, and they have armed them rather with the lighter weapons of the bow and arrows, than with the heavier maces of men at arms. The clank of rattling armour as it formerly echoed whenever a knight trod, should have no charms for ladies fair, and the bloody scenes of battle and murder, and military execution, destruction of families, burning of towns, with all the horrors of war, especially of civil war, should rather be banished

from the mind of the sex than cherished—as it must be, in order to do it justice in description.

It is then to the honour of Miss Holford, if we consider her as having failed in the Poem before us, so far as it relates to military affairs. A few phrases thrown in on the parts of the casque, or the action of the beaver, are very distinct from that intimate familiarity with the Article itself, which would qualify a writer to introduce allusions gracefully, or to gain credit equally for ease as for accuracy. Should we add, that the savage barbarity of those manners, which anciently sought refuge from the law in the recesses of our extensive woods, cannot be conceived of, cannot be felt, by a modern lady of polite education, we should but approach the truth, as in the present instance. Alas! for the poets of modern times, who need a robber, or deer-stealer, or moss-trooper, of ancient days. The woods and hiding places are destroyed: the deer are emparked, and protected daily and nightly: the bordering lands are lost—undistinguishable through lapse of time, and were not a few historical ballads extant, by which the memory of certain exploits have been preserved, the exploits themselves, with the men who performed them, would be as absolutely unknown as the ages before the flood. The nearest approach of modern days, or rather nights, to the worthies alluded to, are the Poachers of our times; but, what would Miss Holford say to the imputation of keeping company with Poachers? Now, if she cannot adequately describe a modern Poacher, whom she may see and converse with, can we wonder if her features fail of depicting an ancient robber?

The Knights of this Poem profess too great a share of the manners of gentlemen, to convince us that they lived in the midst of civil war—the most savage of all war—the ferocity of their character is softened. The argument of blood, which during the struggle between the roses, is the most cruel of any part of our history, is moderated, softened, abated;—not so; it could not be. The barbarity of the period was excessive; and each party, as it alternately

rose and fell, shewed the same inflexible, diabolical desire, to exterminate its enemies.

But, perhaps the chief error in this Poem is the choice of the Heroine. A national hero interests every reader; a chief who has delivered his country, on whose fortitude in adversity, good management in action, bravery in combat, clemency in victory, and dignity in exaltation, Fortune has smiled, that chief does equal honour to the poet as the poet does to him. He affords materials, and the poet finishes those materials to the best effect.

Margaret of Anjou has few of these recommendations: she is little known to fame, except in her promptitude and heroism in the meeting with the robber; on other occasions, a proud, impetuous, but mere woman: incapable of governing herself or others discreetly, and exerting a superiority, which contrasts not to her advantage, over her meek and pious husband.

These defects oblige the Poet to vary too much from the truth of history; to bring on the scene characters who had been executed years before; to make a warrior of a mere boy; to introduce fictitious love scenes, for the sole purpose, it should seem, of disappointing them; with a witchcraft that diversifies the scene, but ends in nothing. There is scarcely any one of the more striking movements, that is properly prepared for, that is introduced with management, effectual though invisible. Nevertheless, there are in the poem some very pleasing stanzas, parts highly honourable to the author's Muse; proofs sufficient, that had not Miss Holford determined on a long poem, she would have conducted a shorter to a happy issue:—ten cantos have been found wearisome; when five or six, perhaps, might have been more satisfactory.

As specimens of this work, we first introduce Margaret's interview with the robber.

See, from the covert of the wood,

A grim, gaunt rufian form advance!

Close by the unconscious Queen he stood,

Like prowling beast in wait for blood,

Watching his prey with hungry glance!

Rude harness, such as outlaws wear,

And desperate men who roam the waste,
(Children of havoc and despair,)

His sinewy limbs encas'd:

On his hard brow, by toil embrown'd,

A cap of rusty iron frown'd;

The shaggy mass of raven hair,

Eye, rolling wild with reddening glare,

The lurking watch, the weapon fell,

Hard held, and often rais'd, the ruthless purpose tell.

What spark, what gleam of hope was near

That hapless Lady's lot to cheer!

She stood amid the wilderness

Forlorn in lonely wretchedness!

Gaunt strength and cruelty were nigh,

And Avarice mark'd, with burning eye,

The many coloured gems that shone

Conspicuous on her costly zone!

She, at whose nod the nation bow'd,

Whose voice, like thunder, shook the crowd,

Oh, dire reverse!—must she endure,

To meet her fate from hand obscure!

Oh, must a robber's glaive be dyed

With the imperial stream which feeds that
bosom's pride!

Still firm the Royal Lady stood,

And calmly eyed the man of blood,

Strong in that panoply whose charm

Defies the meditated harm;

The strength that in the heart resides

The rufian's sinewy force derides!

The savage paus'd.—Dismay'd he felt

Each nerve relax, each purpose melt;

Yet 'twas nor pity, nor remorse

That check'd him in his murderous course;

He dar'd not strike!—Queen Margaret's
gaze

In air the uplifted weapon stays!

Instinct within his vassal soul

Felt and obey'd the strange controul;

Trembling he stood, yet knew not why,

Oppress'd beneath the Sovereign's eye!

Oh, strife sublime!—of issue glorious!

'Tis mind, majestic mind, o'er brutal strength
victorious!

The Queen, with conscious triumph, saw

That deep dismay, that shuddering awe.

Oh! when a band of crested lords

Engirt her with protecting swords,

And when on her despotic breath

Hung fame and life, or shame and death,

'Twas Fortune's gift! The weak and vain,

The pamper'd minions of whose train,

As often as the great and bold
The pow'r-dispensing sceptre hold :
But now, an exile from the throne,
Wandering abandon'd and alone,
She *felt* the triumph was her own!
She stood as if the abject band
Still waited on her dread command,
And, waving her imperial hand,
With lofty look the robber eyed,
And in a tone of temper'd pride,

"Thou com'st in happy time! save thou thy
Prince!" she cried.

This movement, though highly poetic in itself, is too slow in the poetry, nor would it have suffered, had a stanza been devoted to the previous character of the robber, whom the writer might have endowed with a recollection sufficient of the Court of Margaret, and of the severities by which he was outlawed, suppose by her influence.

We have already confessed, that the repeated deviations from history, the imperfect descriptions of battle, the long stories told by the knights, the love tale, partaking too much of the novel, the duration of peaceful time for parley, in the neighbourhood of a blood-thirsty enemy, whose scouts would roam in all directions, do not agree in our judgment with the manners of the times, and the demands of the occasion. One of the most spirited episodes in the Poem, is the witchcraft scene; the writer has not wanted boldness in presenting Margaret's own aerial image to her spell bound sight.

At once upon the darkness burst
A blaze so dazzling that each eye,
Abash'd and baffled, clos'd at first,
Abiding not its brilliancy!
Their senses reel'd,—for every sound
Which the ear loves not, fill'd the air;
Each din that reason might confound
Echoed in ceaseless tumult there!
Swift whirling wheels,—the shriek intense
Of one who dies by violence;— [throat;
Yells, hoarse and deep, from blood hound's
The night-crow's evil boding note;
Such wild and chattering sounds as throng
Upon the moon-struck idiot's tongue;
The roar of bursting flames, the dash
Of waters wildly swelling round,
Which, unrestrain'd by dyke or mound,

Leap down at once with hideous crash,—
And sounds without a name,—so drear,
So full of wonder and of fear, [sphere.
As seldom come to those who walk this middle

This din unearthly so prevail'd
That e'en the Queen's high spirit fail'd;
With fainting heart, and freezing blood,
And trembling limbs, the Lady stood!
As yet nor she nor Rudolph rais'd
Their eye-lids lest some hideous sight
Might quell their tottering senses quite,
By that dire chorus sore amaz'd:
At once it ceas'd, for, over all
They heard a voice in thunder call
"Silence!" Once, twice, and thrice it cried,
Then all these deafening sounds sank on the
ear and died!

"If my word has force to bind
The riders of the midnight wind,
If from ocean's weltering wave,
If from the firm earth's midmost cave,
If from that region, cold and dim,
The wintry land of Fiacim,
Where all is still, and frozen sleep
Chains e'en the billows of the deep;
Whether amid the halo pale
Around the wat'ry moon ye sail,
Or ye be they who love to dwell
In some dank cemetery's cell,
And drink the yellow dews that fall
In slow drops from the stained wall,—
If each has felt that word of might
Which quells the disobedient sprite,
And grasps him in his swiftest flight;
If Balkin, and if Luridane,
Strong spirits, tremble in my chain,
And tread my circle,—now let all,
Mute and unseen, attend my call,
And all within, around, and over
The magic ringlet, closely hover!—
Lady! now unclosethine eyes!
Behold! behold our mysteries!"
One strong, internal effort made,
The Queen recall'd each scatter'd sense,
She rous'd her pow'rs with force intense,
Shook off fear's aguish impotence,
And that appalling scene survey'd!
She knew, she *felt*, that round her stood,
Invisible, hell's evil brood,
Yet she had call'd herself again,
And once, set free from terror's chain.
Stood firm and shook not!—yet behold,
How drooping, death-like, by her side,

Wan, terror-smitten, pow'rless, cold,
 With every rigid nerve untied, [guide!
 Stands feeble and aghast, the once ferocious

Still side by side they stood, beyond
 That awful circle's charmed round ;
 The light which on their eyes at first
 Too fiercely on the darkness burst,
 Had ceas'd to dazzle, yet it threw
 Around a wild and various hue,—
 Now like the blue and vagrant ray
 Which the night-wand'rer lends astray,
 Now like the red glare, which, they say,
 Glows quenchless in that murky den
 Where howl the souls of wicked men :
 Nine tapers, each in hideous frame,
 Emit that wild and various flame ;
 For those nine wond'rous tapers stand
 Each in a dead man's shrouded hand !

Three on the left, three on the right,
 And in the circle's centre three,
 Do lend their grim, portentous light
 To that unhallow'd mystery,
 And nigh the central three she stood
 Whose spell enkindled them ; her hood
 O'erhung her face,—a funeral pall
 Wrapt in its dismal folds her form so gaunt
 and tall !

Yet not on her in fix'd surprise,
 Dwelt Margaret's lately open'd eyes,
 For, as she trac'd the circle's rim,
 Her sight astonish'd fell on him,
 On him, or one his form who bore,
 Who deep within her bosom's core
 In deadliest hate she did abhor !
 Strange 'twas, that leftward of the Queen,
 Unarm'd, two ghastly lights between,
 Stood Richard ! Nature's foulest work,
 That dark, misshapen son of York !
 His wide stretch'd orbs, and upright frame,
 Alone the waking man proclaim,
 For that fell woman's wond'rous skill
 Had fix'd him motionless and still,
 As though the fiery soul had flown,
 And left its earthly mould deserted and alone !

Now bright, and brighter still, I ween,
 The magic tapers blaze ! [Queen
 And with wond'ring heart the dauntless
 Beholds how quickly shifts the scene,
 Beneath her deep-fix'd gaze !
 On either side, in double row,
 Do massy pillars rise !
 Majestic o'er the Lady's brow
 The high roof arches ! and below
 A chequer'd pavement lies !

And hark ! for the trumpet brays without,
 And the organ peals within !
 And louder yet from a festive rout,
 Echoes the wild triumphant shout,
 A joy-proclaiming din !

Now open spreads the pond'rous door,
 And lo ! a princely band,
 With golden censers toss'd before,
 Come sweeping o'er the chequer'd floor,
 Link'd kindly hand in hand !

Now Margaret well her sight may strain,
 And doubt if sooth it be,
 Or some strange error of the brain
 That first, amid that pompous train,
 Her haughty self she see !

Oh ! scarce might the indignant tide
 Within her breast be stay'd,
 When by that shadowy Lady's side,
 Like gallant bridegroom leading bride,
 Earl Warwick she survey'd !
 Next Edward comes, of Lancaster
 The only hope and pride, [dread,
 But his cheek was wan, and his look was
 And a tear-drop dimm'd his eye so clear,
 And heavily he sigh'd !

Now wherefore, wherefore sigheth he ?
 Why wet with tears the hour ?
 Since, smiling by his side, ye see
 Of all that noble company
 The bright and peerless flow'r !

For by the lily hand he held
 Proud Warwick's beauteous heir !
 While joy, by fair decorum quell'd,
 Within the Lady's bosom swell'd,
 His, fostered black despair !

Anon that fair and princely pair
 Were link'd in golden chain !—
 Then—all the pageant shrank in air,
 Nor aught of all that glitter'd there
 E'en now, doth now remain !

The high-arch'd dome, the chequer'd floor,
 The organ's peal, the choral song,
 The gorgeous, grave, and stately throng,
 With golden censers toss'd before,
 The baffled eye surveys no more !
 Lost in amaze, by Margaret's side
 Still Rudolph stood, the Russian guide,
 And still, two ghastly lights between,
 Richard of York, with unmov'd mien !
 And in the midst the wondrous one
 Who rais'd that pile of seeming stone,
 And call'd that glittering troop which even
 now are gone !

There is certainly spirit and imagination in this scene; whether it will contend successfully with the witchery of Macbeth, must be left to public opinion. The latter parts of this Poem are scarcely intelligible without a map. Margaret retires to France, and brings from thence a power to contend with the Yorkists; but, this, as it would delay the action, is lightly passed over. The battle at More Heath is apostrophized; that at Barnet is hinted at, that at Tewkesbury is partly described. Then follows the Captivity of the Prince and of Margaret, the stroke given him by King Edward, which served as a signal to his murderers, and Margaret's lamentations over his dead body.

The Poem, therefore, ends contrary to rule, with the triumph of the adverse party; which as all know it was temporary, though not as to Margaret, renders the conclusion imperfect.

There are some very pretty Stanzas in the course of the work; especially, in the opening of the Cantos: If we had not already quoted at length, we should with pleasure introduce some of these. They shew that in poetic observation Miss H. is by no means deficient, and that her powers of song are extremely respectable. Take an instance:

Is there a river in the land
Can boast a clear and guiltless wave,
Pure from the life-blood of the brave,
Where no man wash'd his gory hand?
I fear me, no! Is there a plain,
By shepherd's lonely footstep trod,
Where some huge heap of native slain
Swells not the turfy sod?
Is there a valley so remote,
To silence and repose so dear,
That never war-cry's shrilling note,
Nor heavy clang of mailed coat,
Was heard to echo there?
Still to that virgin spot be given
The mildest smile of favouring heaven,
There, gently let the year descend,
Its bowers may never tempest rend,
Short be its winter,—be its spring
Still fann'd by young Favonius' wing,
And no lament come there, save ring-dove's
 wail at even!

Letters written on board his Majesty's

Ship the Northumberland, and [at] Saint Helena; in which the Conduct and Conversations of Napoleon Buonaparte and his Suite are faithfully Described and Related. By W. Warden, Surgeon, on board the Northumberland. Third Edition. 8vo. price 10s. 6d. Ackermann. London. 1816.

NOTHING is so valuable to a book as a great name: and without meaning the slightest disrespect to Mr. Warden,—whose name we believe to be very respectable—a greater than his ensures a sale to his volume. There is a natural curiosity among us to know whatever can be known of famous characters; and John Bull would strangely belie himself, if he did not acknowledge the full force of this observation, in reference to his family. So many falsities have been manufactured concerning Napoleon, both by friends and foes, that whatever has the stamp of authenticity, is more than usually acceptable. We believe that Mr. Warden has reported truly:—but, in a volume which consists of Conversations and Opinions, there is more than one party whose veracity is questionable. The writer is sensible of this: his motto, *Non ego, sed Democritus dixit*, expresses his desire to clear himself, from whatever violations of truth may be found in his performance. His authorities are either Napoleon himself, or some of his generals, in attendance on his person; to whom he had access, either professionally, as a medical man; or from the general principles of civility, gliding gradually into ease and familiarity.

We have reason to know, that a more detailed account of the Conversation and Sentiments of Buonaparte has been composed officially. We cannot expect that to be published, while the persons it concerns (and criminales?) are living: but, we presume that, so far as includes our native island, the hints it contains will be diligently remembered. Napoleon meditated our destruction: he saw, and he felt, that so long as Great Britain existed, he was unsafe himself, and what he was pleased to call his dynasty,

was in hourly jeopardy. Had he been a Statesman, it is impossible to say how nearly he might have accomplished his purpose.* He was a Warrior; he knew but one way—force—and in this he failed. Buonaparte has ever been the creature of circumstances; and has incessantly studied by what means to make those circumstances terminate advantageously in SELF. When he sat on a throne he affected to despise the nation of Shopkeepers; and nothing but military glory met his approbation. De-throned by that nation of Shopkeepers, he condescends to meet the legitimate prejudices of an individual of that nation, and explains and re-explains, whatever he supposes has been the grounds of an unfavourable impression. Among Royalists a royalist; among republicans a republican; among Turks a Turk; among Italians an Italian; among Frenchmen a Frenchman; and among Englishmen a would-be Englishman.

It is a pity Mr. Warden was not better prepared to meet his man. He might without risk of confutation have stated some things, possibly new to Buonaparte himself; for, if we mistake not, we discover in this volume traces of strong distinction between the reports made to him by his officers, and the facts, as they really existed. If he were deceived,—let the blame fall where due; but fall that as it may, enough will ever be imputed to the once almost omnipotent Napoleon Buonaparte.

Mr. Warden's narrative is comprized in a series of Letters written as events occurred: the first beginning with Napoleon's arrival on board the Northumberland, the last relating Mr. W.'s taking leave at St. Helena, to return to England. The whole is not a bad specimen of grumbling; first that "*Mon Empereur*" was not let loose in England; and secondly, that he was confined at St. Helena:—surely the air he breathed off the British Shore was infectious—it communicated fits of John Bull's delightful disease.

Many of the anecdotes in this Volume will be new to part of the Public; but our readers have already been acquainted with most of them, or others to the same purpose. That Napoleon medi-

tated the invasion of England, we never doubted; but we have always doubted the sufficiency of his means. His device to draw off the British Men of War from the Channel, was well enough in a Land Officer; but, it demonstrated his little acquaintance with Naval Affairs; and even with the amount and situation of the British Navy, at the time.

It is acknowledged without hesitation, that Buonaparte's profession of the Faith of Mahomet, and avowed devotion to the Crescent in Egypt, was a mere act of policy to serve the purpose of the moment. This fact appeared to be asserted with particular energy, from the knowledge possessed by the party communicating it, of the abhorrence which Buonaparte having declared himself a Mussulman, excited in England! Very true, but how this relieves him from the charge of lying and hypocrisy we do not perceive.

A very atrocious imputation is cast by General Bertrand, on the memory of Marshal Ney. Mr. W. having observed that the Marshal on his trial pleaded that he was deceived by the General, that the proclamation of which he was accused, and (which) made part of the charges against him, was written by Major General Bertrand, and that he was deceived by his report of Austria and England! Count Bertrand who was in the room, quietly observed, that Marshal Ney had a right to save himself if he could; and if fabricated stories would answer his purpose, he could not be blamed for employing them. But he added, respecting the proclamation, it was an assertion equally false and ridiculous. Marshal Ney could write himself, and wanted not my assistance. Those statements are at issue: assuredly the British Officer—though Nelson himself, were he capable of it, who should impose false documents on a Court Martial, would cover his name with infamy, whenever it was afterwards pronounced.

I do not recollect whether, in any of my former Letters I mentioned, from the authority of this gentleman, who is the amanuensis of the Historian, that Buonaparte was seriously and laboriously engaged in

writing the *Annals of his Life*. I had already been informed by the same person, that the Campaigns of Egypt and Italy, and what he styles *My Reign of an hundred Days*, or some such title, were completed;* and that the intermediate periods were in a progressive state.

Certainly, we shall wait with impatience for the appearance of so great a work; but, unless the Emperor's memory serve him better than it does his account of the affairs in Syria, we shall derive little gratification from it. He asserts, that he only proposed to poison seven soldiers dying of the plague; and perhaps this is all he did propose to Des Genettes, the Physician in Chief; Des Genettes refused even this little sacrifice to Moloch;—the man's name who really poisoned them was Roégét (or Rogér) and the number we have heard stated at nearer to two hundred. They were poisoned, because Buonaparte would not stoop to write a letter recommending them to the English Commander. The "seven men," whom he mentions, are probably confounded by him with the "seven" whom the English Physicians cured, after they had been pronounced incurable by the French Medical Staff. The account as given by Napoleon, is this:

"Your country," he said, "has accused me of having murdered the sick and wounded of my army at Jaffa. Be assured that if I had committed such a horrid act, my very soldiers themselves would have execrated me; and I might have looked to their ceasing to obey me. There is no occurrence of life to which I gave more publicity than this. You have an officer, a Sir Robert Wilson, who has written very copiously on the subject of my campaign in Egypt." As he repeated the last sentence, he assumed an air and tone of sarcastic jocularity; and then asked me, if I had read Sir Robert's publication. I replied in the affirmative:—"It is possible," he said, "that he wrote from the testimony of other people equally prone to error as himself: he cannot pretend to have done it from his own observation.—Can you tell me," continued Napoleon, "whether Sir Sydney Smith, in any official communications to your government, attempted, in any way, to corroborate the testimony of Sir Robert

Wilson." I could not, at the moment, sufficiently recollect the purport of his dispatches, to determine the point, but I replied, as I felt, "That he had not." This reply however, indecisive as it was, appeared to afford him considerable satisfaction, as he instantly repeated—"I believe so: for Sir Sydney Smith is a brave and just man."

"On raising the siege of St. Jean d'Acre, the army retired upon Jaffa. It had become a matter of urgent necessity. The occupation of this town for any length of time was totally impracticable, from the force that Jezza Pacha was enabled to bring forward. The sick and wounded were numerous; and their removal was my first consideration. Carriages, the most convenient that could be formed, were appropriated to the purpose. Some of them were sent by water to Damielta, and the rest were accommodated, in the best possible manner, to accompany their comrades in their march through the Desert. Seven men, however, occupied a quarantine hospital, who were infected with the plague; whose report was made me by the chief of the medical staff; (I think it was Degenette). He further added, that the disease had gained such a stage of malignancy, there was not the least probability of their continuing alive beyond forty-eight hours."—I here exclaimed in a dubious tone, the word—seven? and immediately asked whether I was to understand that there were no more than seven.—"I perceive," he replied, "that you have heard a different account."—"Most assuredly, General: Sir Robert Wilson states fifty-seven or seventy-seven; and speaking more collectively—your whole sick and wounded." He then proceeded—"The Turks were numerous and powerful, and their cruelty proverbial throughout the army. Their practice of mutilating and barbarously treating their Christian prisoners, in particular, was well known among my troops, and had a preservative influence on my mind and conduct; and I do affirm, that there were only seven men whom circumstances compelled me to leave as short-lived sufferers at Jaffa. They were in that stage of the disease which rendered their removal utterly impracticable, exclusive of the dissemination of the disease among the healthy troops. Situated as I was, I could not place them under the protection of the English; I, therefore, desired to see the senior medical officer, and observing to him, that the afflictions of their disease would be cruelly aggravated by the conduct of the Turks towards them; and that

* This Work includes the interval, or some portion of it, between the abdication of Fontainebleau and that of Paris.

it was impossible to continue in possession of the Town, I desired him to give me his best advice on the occasion. I said, tell me what is to be done! He hesitated for some time, and then repeated, that these men, who were the objects of my very painful solicitude, could not survive forty-eight hours.—I accordingly suggested, (what appeared to be his opinion, though he might not chuse to declare it, but wait with the trembling hope to receive it from me,) the propriety, because I felt it would be humanity, to shorten the sufferings of these *seven men* by administering *Opium*. Such a relief, I added, in a similar occasion, I should anxiously solicit for myself. —But, rather contrary to my expectation, the proposition was opposed, and consequently abandoned. I therefore halted the army one day longer than I intended; and, on my quitting Jaffa, left a strong rear-guard, who continued in that city till the third day. At the expiration of that period, an officer's report reached me, that the men were dead!—"Then General," I could not resist exclaiming, "*no Opium was given.*" The emphatic answer I received was—"No: none!—A report was brought me that the men died before the rear-guard had evacuated the city."

I again interrupted him by mentioning that Sir Sydney Smith, when he afterwards entered Jaffa, found one or two Frenchmen alive.—"Well," he answered, "that, after all, may be possible!"—It was, I think, at this period of the conversation, that he stated his being in possession of a Letter from Sir Sydney Smith, written in very complimentary language, which expressed the writer's astonishment, as well as praise, on the accommodations which were contrived and executed to transport the French sick and wounded from Acre to Jaffa, and thence across the Desert.

The "*Histoire de l'expédition Française en Egypte*," by M. Martin, who was a Member of the Commission of Arts and Sciences in Egypt, and in other public employments, says, in plain terms, the very same as Sir Robert Wilson, says, that Buonaparte had the barbarity to cause the sick and wounded, to be poisoned at the hospital, to spare himself the false shame of requesting on their behalf the humanity of the enemy.

It is strange, if there was no foundation for the report of the *fact*! Buonaparte, as we see, acknowledges there was, for his *proposal*; [that his officers, should abandon his defence on this point. It

was understood at Cairo, that Rogéa had the *order* in his possession; but we cannot say, that we have spoken to any one to whom he had shewn it.

M. Martin, also complains of the inhumanity of shooting in cold blood, the prisoners taken at Jaffa, the number of which he states at two thousand. He describes the general sensations of the army, his own sensations when he, pensively riding towards the spot, in suspicious expectation, saw the fact;—with the horrid reflections it occasioned.—Two thousand men massacred in cold blood! Buonaparte, however, finds it convenient to sink this number to five hundred. But, the commander who can order five hundred men to be shot, two or three days after they had surrendered, is surely capable of destroying any greater number.

I here took occasion to observe, "that a late English traveller, a distinguished scholar and learned professor of the University of Cambridge, had excited a very general doubt respecting the accuracy of this particular part of Sir Robert Wilson's narrative. Dr. Clarke, the person to whom I allude, had" I said, "travelled through Turkey, and as I believed, by the route of Aleppo and Damascus, to Jerusalem, and from thence to Jaffa, where he remained some time. This gentleman, whose character stands high in the world, may be said to contradict the testimony of his countryman Sir Robert, respecting the charge which the former may be said to have brought forward against you. Though he merely states that he never heard of the cruel transaction: but very naturally observes, that if such an extraordinary event had occurred as the murder of such a number of Frenchmen by their own General, some traces or recollection of so horrid an event, and of such recent occurrence, must have transpired and been communicated to him during his residence there." A question instantaneously followed.—"Has this traveller said any thing of El Arish?"—My memory did not serve me sufficiently to give an answer. "Well," he continued, "you shall also hear the particulars of El Arish and the garrison of Jaffa. You have read without doubt, of my having ordered the Turks to be shot at Jaffa." "Yes, indeed," I replied, "I have often heard of that massacre in England: it was a general topic at the time, and treated as a British mind never fails to consider subjects of that description."—

He then proceeded.—“At the period in question, General Desaix was left in Upper Egypt; and Kleber in the vicinity of Damietta. I left Cairo and traversed the Arabian Desert, in order to unite my force with that of the latter at El Arish. The town was attacked, and a capitulation succeeded. Many of the prisoners were found, on examination, to be natives of the mountains, and inhabitants of Mount Tabor, but chiefly from Nazareth. They were immediately released, on their engaging to return quietly to their homes, children, and wives; at the same time they were recommended to acquaint their countrymen, the Napolese, that the French were no longer their enemies, unless they were found in arms assisting the Pacha. When this ceremony was concluded, the army proceeded on its march towards Jaffa. Gaza surrendered on the route.—That city, on the first view of it, bore a formidable appearance, and the garrison was considerable. It was summoned to surrender: when the officer who bore my flag of truce, no sooner passed the city wall, than his head was inhumanly struck off, instantly fixed upon a pole, and insultingly exposed to the view of the French army. At the sight of this horrid and unexpected object, the indignation of the soldiers knew no bounds: they were perfectly infuriated; and, with the most eager impatience, demanded to be led on to the storm. I did not hesitate, under such circumstances, to command it. The attack was dreadful: and the carnage exceeded any action I had then witnessed. We carried the place, and it required all my efforts and influence to restrain the fury of the enraged soldiers. At length, I succeeded, and night closed the sanguinary scene. At the dawn of the following morning, a report was brought me, that five hundred men, chiefly Napolese, who had lately formed a part of the garrison of El Arish, and to whom I had a few days before given liberty, on condition that they should return to their homes, were actually found and recognized amongst the prisoners. On this fact being indubitably ascertained, I ordered the five hundred men to be drawn out and instantly shot.”—In the course of our conversation, his anxiety appeared to be extreme, that I should be satisfied of the truth of every part of his narrative, and he continually interrupted it, by asking me if I perfectly comprehended him.

There are some errors, which should be corrected by notes, in Mr. W.'s account of his conversation with Napoleon

on the subject of the Battle of Waterloo. For instance, he describes himself as saying to that personage, that Boyce states the number of his forces at “seventy thousand men;” Boyce says expressly “EIGHTY thousand;” accessions having joined that very morning.

Mr. W. says, the troops, under the Duke of Wellington, were “sixty-eight thousand men;” Boyce says, “not more than sixty-five thousand;” making a numerical balance in favour of the French, of fifteen thousand chosen troops.

We cannot believe that any general officer, at the head of a corps of the army, would make any considerable movement without orders from the Commander in Chief. The following can deceive only those determined to be deceived.

Napoleon, it seems, was completely ignorant of the movement made from Frasnès, by Count Erelon, (Drouet) on the 16th. For when he appeared near Ligny, Napoleon actually deployed a column of French to oppose him, mistaking his force at the time, for a division of the Prussian army.—Erelon was now made acquainted with the defeat of the Prussians; and, without thinking it necessary to have any communication with Napoleon, as to future operations, returned to his original position. That division of the army, therefore, became totally useless for that day both to the Emperor and to Marshal Ney.—Grouchy, losing sight of Blücher, and taking the circuitous route which he pursued, was represented as having committed a most fatal error.—While the right wing of the French, in the battle of the 18th was engaged, in defeating the flank movement of Bülow, of which they were perfectly apprised, Marshal Ney had orders to engage the attention of the English during this part of the action; but by no means to hazard the loss of his troops, or to exhaust their strength. Ney, it appears, did not obey the order, or met with circumstances that rendered it impracticable for him to adhere to it. He was stated to have contended for the occupation of a height and thus weakened his corps, so that when the Imperial guards were brought to the charge, he was unable to assist them.

These explanations were given by General Gourcoud, and explained on Napoleon's own chart of the country. They confirm our regret that Mr. War-

den was not more fully informed on some things. Neither could he then, nor his reader now, have been *humbugged* as these French military officers *humbugged* this British sailor. On the whole, we give Mr. W. credit for fidelity and accuracy. His work well prepares for what may follow it, from the same quarter. We are willing to see or hear whatever the prisoner at St. Helena, can say for himself; he will, no doubt, endeavour to appear as an angel of light: it will be in vain; and all his blandishments directed to the good people of Britain, will never persuade them but what, if he had remained in Elba, ten thousand British heroes would not have fallen a sacrifice to honour, in the plains of Waterloo.

Travels in Upper Italy, Tuscany, and the Ecclesiastical States; in a Series of Letters, written in 1807 and 1808. By Baron D'Uklanski. 2 vols. 12mo. Price One Guinea. Hatchard. London. 1816.

WHAT can criticism do, when the first lines which met its eye, bespeak compassion for a "disconsolate widow, surrounded by a cloud of calamities," in consequence of the "premature dissolution of a man high in rank, loyal, and patriotic, in principle," even to enthusiasm. We can but wish a handsome subscription among the friends of the Baron and his family, which might render censure a nullity, supposing the work deserved it. But, the work is not censurable. It is, indeed, superseded by recent events: but that was not within the foresight of the noble and industrious traveller. It is composed of notes taken at the time, containing remarks on the most curious and valuable articles which French rapacity had spared to Italy: with lists of pictures, statues, busts, &c. mostly accompanied by notes, expressing admiration of their excellence. We cannot set before our readers the grace of an antique statue, the beauty of a Guido, or a Raphael, or the splendid effect of a painted ceiling: we have selected what we thought would be the most acceptable passages, and recommend to the benevolent the patron-

age of the Baron's widow, by means of these posthumous volumes.

The Baron adds his testimony to that of other Travellers, respecting the evils of French government felt in Italy. It is a subject not to be forgot; pretences were not wanting; promises were in great plenty, and very fair;—but mark the consequences.

The Bolognese called the French into the country, surrendered the city to them, planted the tree of liberty in the market-place, and exulted like children in dancing the Carmagnole about it. Their new masters, however, soon taught them better manners. By exactions, contributions, and extortions, they exhausted the wealth of the inhabitants; want and famine succeeded to ease; the tree of liberty was overturned, and the deluded Bolognese would now willingly exchange Buonaparte's iron crown, for the mild crosser of the Pontiff.

A fine compliment this to the King of Italy—their own King, the Sovereign of their Choice!—But, surely the French have improved their manners in some things; in Domestic management, in cleanliness, in order, in decorum; O, yes; for so says our Baron.

On entering the place, I bid the postboy drive to the best hotel, which he did by stopping at the Albergo Reale. This is esteemed one of the first rate inns in Bologna, but I looked in vain for German cleanliness and order. On placing your foot on Italian ground, you must forego every idea of cleanliness and comfort; and before you can stay a single hour without disgust, in the best apartment of an Italian inn, you must become familiarized with all the dirt and filth of the country. Particularly loathsome appeared to me their bed-chambers. You cannot possibly form to yourself an idea of their beds. Imagine a wooden platform of rough planks, with an immensely thick palliase on it, stuffed with blades of Indian wheat, which look and rustle exactly as the shavings with which the coffins in our country are filled. Upon this they place a mattress, and at the head a long bolster, which like a sausage hangs over on either side, supplying the place of a pillow. A damp sheet is then spread over both, and another wrapped round the blanket and coverlet, which are so dirty as to excite horror; to this a pillow, at the most, being added, the couch is ready. Such a bed is so large, that four persons can conveniently lie in it together,

and so high as not to be scaled without a ladder or chair. Whenever I was under the necessity of climbing such a stage, and heard the rustling of the maize leaves, I imagined I was laid in a coffin, so alarmed was my fancy. The remaining furniture is in character: on one side of the bed stands a kind of wooden trivet, supplying the place of a wash hand stand, with a broken basin, and a water-jug in it; and on the other, a night-chair, in such a state of uncleanness that infects the whole room. The floor is as black as the pavement in the street, and the windows are so much obscured by dirt and dust, as to exclude day light. Sometimes there are no casements at all, cracked shutters supplying their place.

And this is at Bologna; the pious, the exalted, the erudite Bologna!

We insert the following for the information of some of our numerous travellers into Italy; to whom it may afford an hour's amusement; but, we advise them to choose the more regular way: they will find the old proverb verified "The furthest way about is the nearest way home." They may satisfy their curiosity safely enough by allowing another hour for their journey to the spot.

At the stage of Pietra Mala I made a halt to visit a neighbouring mountain, which the country-people called *Fuoco di Legno*. An Italian lady, who, in her way to Florence, stopped at the same inn for the night, offered, with her husband, to accompany me. Having taken an experienced guide, and provided ourselves with two lanterns, we set off at nine o'clock in the evening, for the phenomenon is most striking in a dark night. I could not sufficiently admire the courage with which my fair companion now climbed the steep, and then slid into the bottoms; her husband and I could give her little assistance, because we had work enough with our own legs. The worst was the crossing of a mountain torrent, whose bed being strewed with slippery pebbles made every step unsafe. Thus we went on struggling with more than two Italian miles, though the fault was all our own, because we obstinately persisted in going by the shortest way, though our guide represented it as toilsome and dangerous: proposing another more convenient, but twice the length. At last we arrived in a bottom, which, as far as I could distinguish in the dark, was encompassed with lofty mountains; a gen-

tle hill arising from the centre, which we were directed to ascend. When on the top, our guide drew a crooked furrow in the ground, and put a lighted match in it. We were not a little astonished to see the furrow take fire, which, like spirits, burnt with a blue flame. The farther we extended the furrow, and the more incisions we made in the soil, the more the blaze expanded, so that in the end we set the whole hill on fire. It began to rain, and I imagined the fire would go out; but the falling drops had the effect of oil. When once burning, you may cover the furrow with earth or stones, without extinguishing the flame, which, on the contrary, spreads in all directions. A curious circumstance it was, that the stick with which I kept raking in the blaze, suffered not the least injury. Nobody could tell me what was the probable cause of this phenomenon, and to ascertain it, if possible, by the smell, I bent down to the ground, where I perceived an empyreumatic odour which led me to the idea that this hill is impregnated with naphtha or petroleum.—Some think that it is the site of an extinct volcano, the formation of the vale being similar to that of the Salsafara; but considering all circumstances, this opinion deserves no credit. Wherever extinct volcanoes undoubtedly exist, as near the Acque Pesiarelle, the lake Agnano, and the Salsafara, in the neighbourhood of Naples, hissing streams are observed continually to issue from a thousand crevices, depositing sulphur and alum; but the soil does not kindle, how many furrows soever you may draw, and put fire on them. The *Fuoco di Legno*, on the contrary, emits no vapours; it contains not the least subterraneous fire, and even the small space it occupies weakens the conclusiveness of the assertion. The hypothesis of the formation of volcanoes, besides, is altogether inconsistent with the idea of there having been a crater, for Pietra Mala is distant from the sea at least sixty miles. The farther we retired from the scene of our investigation, the more the volume of fire appeared to increase, burning all night with unusual lustre.

Not far from the *Fuoco di Legno* is a well, the water of which will kindle when a light is applied to its surface, emitting a bubbling noise like that of boiling water, though it remains perfectly cold. Hence I concluded, that the fire must evolve some kind of gas, either from the water itself, or from the bottom, which rushing suddenly out, occasions the boiling noise. Or it is, perhaps, of the same nature with the fa-

mous burning well at Ancliff, near Wigan in England, where the water, though cold, yet emitted such a strong vapour, that, on applying a light, its whole surface became covered with flame. This proceeded from a seam of coals under the well, which was no sooner removed, than the phenomenon ceased.

The progress of the Baron in his tour leads him to but little improvement in the manners of the people. He admires, as all have done, the climate, the fertility, the beauty of the country, but this he finds debased by the poverty, filth, and slovenliness of the inhabitants. He repeats this remark on approaching Rome.

On reaching the height behind Storta, the traveller discovers more and more cupolas emerging from Rome, till at last the whole metropolis of the ancient world bursts in all its splendour on his longing eye.

St. Peter's dome towers like a giant to the skies. The enchanting environs of the Vatican; Mount Maria, anciently Clivus Cinna, with a fine villa on its brow; wood-clad Tiber, and a world of villas interspersed with vineyards and cypress groves, form a most interesting picture.—Still it must be observed, that half way from Storta the country begins to assume a dreary aspect. Large tracts of land lie uncultivated; the road is encumbered with ruined houses and mouldering walls, and the richest soil is overran with thorns and thistles. This is still worse in the neighbourhood of the Ponte Molle; where the ground, being sandy, is yet more neglected.

Such features of poverty and indolence could not but make a deep impression on my mind. Having been from my very infancy familiarized with the wonders of Rome, I dreamt but of Italian paradises, basilicas, porticos, riches, and abundance; and now found crumbled walls, deserted houses, wretchedness, and desolation.

And all these in the Ecclesiastical states, in the Patrimony of St. Peter! The fact is equally incredible, and vexatious; but however, one consolation is, that these true sons of the church, born within her territories, and certainly included within her pale, will surely be admitted into heaven by their Patron St. Peter, and there they will enjoy much, very much, in fact, every thing which they wanted to render life

comfortable here below. Their Purgatory, if not their hell, was endured on the Apostolic Estate, what more can they need to qualify them for heaven?

Our traveller did not think the operative parts of the arts beneath his inspection; he mentions Mr. Pighler's mode of engraving intaglios: the China biscuit manufactory of Sig. Volpate and others. Among the least enquired after by strangers, usually, is the manufacture of Mosics, of which he gives the following account. It is the Piazza di Spagna.

On the left of the staircase is the celebrated mosaic manufactory, where the finest paintings are made with small cubes of coloured glass paste. This material is prepared on the premises; and, when in a state of semi-fusion, cut into square pieces before it completely hardens. When a mosaic painting is to be composed, the artist places the original before him; and, taking a marble slab with a prominent border, fills up the hollow with cement, fixing gradually into it the different cubes of glass paste, according to the shades and colours on the canvas. When the whole is completed, the glass pastes are ground down, to give the picture an even surface. The former method of polishing them has been abandoned, because they dazzled the eye; as is observable in the dome of the Vatican basilica, when the sun chancas to shine upon the paintings. The skill of the manufacturers is so great, that they will copy any given picture to the life. This kind of painting is so much the more interesting, as its colours continue inviolable; whereas oil and fresco paintings lose their vividness in process of time, or by an exposure to the beams of the sun.

Our Baron has drawn the character of the present Romans in what we think rather flattering colours. What it might be, when kept down by French domination, we presume not to decide; but, while we allow, that good fortune might introduce him to well educated persons, we think it was extreme good fortune that he met with none of a different description, to counterbalance his *luck*.

As to the character of the Romans, and the Italians in general, I must own I laboured under a great mistake. Having heard and read so much of their violence of temper, and duplicity, I at first shunned them with as much caution as I should a pick-pocket in London. But by degrees I dis-

covered so much cordiality, politeness, assiduity, and liberality of sentiment, that I looked about me like one waking from a dream, unable to conceive how so many travellers before me could have overlooked all their good qualities, and so grossly misrepresented their defects. An inhabitant of the south is certainly of a warmer temper than one of the north, and apt to give way to the first impulse of passion. But, knowing his weak side, he watches more carefully over himself; and with the most refined civility, often bordering on adulation, endeavours to allay what might appear violent in the eyes of a foreigner.—Hence the expressions *Illustrissimo*, *Eccellenza*, *Vossignoria*, &c. at which John Bull stares with all his eyes. What is usually urged in proof of the violence of temper of the Italians, is, their attacking each other with knives; but there is really much less mischief done with this instrument than is commonly imagined. More pates are broken in Germany with cudgels, and more ribs fractured in England by fists, than there are here fingers injured by knives. Nor can the Italians be reproached with want of hospitality. To them good manners introduce the stranger equally well as recommendatory letters; they know the gentleman by his breeding and acquirements. The ridiculous card visits, and affected compliments, so much in use on other parts of the continent, are here unknown. They seldom inquire after your title or rank; your name is sufficient, and often your country alone.

"*Lei è padronne della casa mia!*" is the usual compliment paid to a visitor on a first acquaintance; but it is essentially different in its meaning from the trite formula—Do me the honour of your visit.—It is a general invitation; and on revisiting the family you are sure to be received with the utmost cordiality. If you meet next day your new acquaintance in the street, his salutation is as familiar and confidential, as if you had lived together for years. Acquaintances are sometimes formed in galleries, in museums, in public walks, or at the mansion of the family, even if you had gone thither only for the purpose of seeing their collections or apartments. This may appear strange to a shy recluse, but not so to him who moves in the great world.

We let this extract speak for itself.—Perhaps, there is a difference in the Italians' treatment of different nations.

* You are very welcome to my house; or, My house is at your service.

John Bull is supposed to have plenty of money in his pocket, and fair game it is, to lighten the burden which he is unwilling to carry. The name of D'Uk-lanski did not sound in their ears of British origin; and possibly, they might not discover their object so completely in the bearer of an appellation so dissonant and so difficult to pronounce.

Whether any thing like a hint might be borrowed from the Baron's observation on the temporary credit afforded to the poor, we cannot say. The difficulty among ourselves would be to distinguish the honest from the dishonest; the crafty knave from the really worthy man. We insert the paragraph; but—with the utmost caution.

The poor here enjoy credit to an unusual extent. There is a particular set of dealers called *mercanti dell' arte bianca*, who supply them with flour, bread, butcher's meat, and other necessaries of life, for the space of three months, provided they do not buy them of others during that time.

Besides the cook's shops, the streets are bordered with stands of old books, which at every corner are offered for sale. They are exceedingly cheap, because the affluence of foreigners has of late decreased. I bought the Paris edition of *Orlando Furioso* for four paoli, and a Latin dictionary in quarto for two. "*Che fare,*" said the bookseller, "*bisogna mangiare e bere.*"

The mercantile classes here show an extraordinary confidence in foreigners, of which I had a striking instance. Having called at a stationer's in the Corso, I bargained for a quire of hot pressed paper, and the Guide through Italy. The charge being one scudo three paoli, I gave him a Kremnitz ducat, desiring him to give me the difference. But he, being disinclined to take it at the rate of twenty two paoli, requested me to put the parcel into my pocket, and bring him silver in the evening. I, of course, declined it; but he begged me with so much seriousness to waive all ceremony, as really to surprise me. Nevertheless, I thought it an Italian compliment; but, on calling again after dinner, found the packet carefully wrapped up; a proof that he had confidently relied on my return.

The latter part of this extract presents nothing wonderful, but the simplicity of the good Baron. Any tradesman might do the same, since the goods remaining in his Custody was security sufficient against loss.

Our readers will perceive that information is to be gathered from these Volumes. We dismiss them with our best wishes in behalf of the widow, and not the less, if she be, as we conjecture, a native of a foreign land, and without any natural support in a Country of Strangers.

The Identity of Junius, with a distinguished living character established.
8vo. price 12s. Taylor and Hessey. London. 1816.

THIS is really an extraordinary volume. It has occupied patience and perseverance in no common proportion; and life itself has been consumed, together with the oil of the midnight lamp in this enquiry. Neither pains nor ingenuity has been wanting. Every thing that could be compared with another thing, is compared: every date (the most troublesome and perplexing subject, to similar enquirers) is scrutinized; is found to agree to a miracle; every branch of knowledge is examined, and the proficiency of the party is estimated; every connection of friendship is traced to the utmost; the figure of the writer, his speech, his pronunciation, his phraseology, are all brought to bear their witness in this important cause. The hand-writing is not overlooked; the reasons for keeping *that* a secret, are suggested. The causes of Junius's evident favouritism, his refraining from abusing Lord Holland, while he threatens his son Charles Fox, his praise of Lord Chatham, with a thousand other particulars, are all stated, canvassed, cleared up, decided on, and satisfactorily dismissed and concluded.

If such a work had come down to us from the days of Antiquity, what could we think of it? Having nothing to guide our opinion into a better channel, it must be taken as demonstrative; and whether it concerned Pericles or Plato, Demosthenes or Cicero, it would be appealed to with triumphant satisfaction, by whoever undertook to do those illustrious Characters justice. And yet, after all, it might mislead the reader; the identity supposed, might be only suppositious; the proofs might be all

fallacious, and a single *yes*, or *no*, from another quarter might invalidate, (or confirm) the whole.

We may safely say, that if the Volume be not demonstrative it deserves to be so; and it possibly may approach nearer to it than it may be convenient to allow, especially as the writer seems tacitly to allow that Junius was not a single writer. There were, in short, several persons to whom the secret of the marked *C* was intrusted; and towards the close of the Correspondence there is an evident change of style. Sir Philip Francis might address Woodfall under the private mark of Junius; but, who was the Junius that wrote the letter to the King, the Duke of Grafton, and the early compositions? not Sir Philip Francis.

The question might be further advanced if an opportunity were afforded of comparing the *then* hand writing of Sir Philip, with that of Junius. We are mistaken if that of Junius would not be found older by twenty years, than that of Sir Philip. The first Junius had been in the world—the busy world—many years. He was a chosen tool, by men who themselves were politicians of no small eminence, and who in other ways, and in more ostensible situations made the most of all his—and their own arguments—in their own favour.

To the Shelburne party and to Shelburne House we have always attributed Junius; and though all memory of a manœuvre so private may be lost in that family, and it may not be recollected now, the scheme might nevertheless, originate and be carried on, in that connection. We do not perceive, that the writer of this Volume has shewn any great intimacy between Sir P. Francis, or his father, and Lord Shelburne; Such an incident, fairly proved, would in our estimation weigh equal to volumes of inferential evidence. Nevertheless inferential evidence is not to be despised; as this writer makes clearly manifest in every page.

The following paragraph contains one of the negative arguments adduced by the writer: together with his admission that Junius was not a single person.

If we could suppose that the interests of Sir P. FRANCIS were not identified with those of JUNIUS, what motive can be found for the sudden and lasting silence of the latter? Admitting that he was a friend, angry at his *protege's* dismissal from the War-office, is that a reason why he should forever give up the 'cause of the public?' Or if he was that staunch friend, that second self, is not Sir PHILIP aware of this kindness, and could he not disclose the name of his benefactor? But perhaps such a disclosure would be a breach of honour! He admits then that he was a party in the affair—that the Letters were written with his privity—in short, that he knows who JUNIUS is, or was, though he cannot divulge the secret—*ab animo tuo quicquid agitur, id agitur a te*.—Such an admission is all I ask, and with this additional voucher for the truth of my conjecture, I shall proceed in my investigation. It is not for me to deny that more than one person might have contributed to sustain the character of JUNIUS: all I have in view is the proof that at least Sir PHILIP FRANCIS was a party.

How far this may operate to abate the expectations of the sanguine, and the dependence of the forward, we must leave to themselves. The letters which attacked the character of Lord Barrington, then Secretary at War, and on that of Mr. Chamier, his Private Secretary, certainly have much the air of being such as might be expected from the then disappointed and dismissed Sir P. F. but others might know from Clerks in Office quite as much as these letters contain, for they assume rather a greater share of knowledge than they display. They are written with bitterness, with a personal animosity, unworthy a Junius: and are not exactly a *fac simile* of what it might be supposed he would have said on the occasion.

As much of the author's reasoning depends on the identity of phraseology between his two characters, and as the subject is really curious, we shall insert a specimen of his talents on this branch of evidence.

JUNIUS.—"As it is, whenever he changes his servants, he is sure to have the people in that instance of *his side*."

—"I am persuaded he would have the reasonable part of the Americans of *his side*."

—"Here, my lord, you have fortune of *your side*."

—"One would think that all the fools were of the other side of the question."

—"We have the laws of our side, and want nothing but an intrepid leader."

—"It is true he professes doctrines which would be treason in America, but in England, at least, he has the laws of *his side*."

FRANCIS.—"But he who knows that he has the law of *his side*, will never think of appealing to necessity for a defence of the legality of his measures."

—"My reply to the preceding minute is intended for my own justification, and to satisfy the Court of Directors, that if I persist in a conduct opposed to the decided sense of the majority, it is not from obstinacy or passion, but that I have some reason of *my side*, and that I am not so ill-advised as to endeavour to support any opinion by appealing to evidence that proves directly against me."

—"I confess he supported his opinion with so many plausible arguments, that I myself began to think he might have reason of *his side*."

—"Let the questions be put into writing, and read or delivered to her publicly, and then I think there can be no ground for a suspicion of undue influence of *either side*."

—"Considerations of that kind are irregular; and, as I think, not fit to be insisted on of *either side*."

This phrase occurs, it must be owned, sufficiently often, but, those who are in the habit of rapid composition, or of public speaking, without previous deliberation will know what trifling stress it will bear. Even friends at the bar fall into one another's mode of diction; and very frequently, a pupil is for a long while, a mere repetition of his master.

Not to leave any argument that seems to afford assistance untried, the personal appearance of Junius is adverted to; although it is every way probable, that Junius himself never visited Woodfall's office, at a time when a Junius was waited for, and consequently all eyes would be open to watch, and every passenger would be suspected. On one occasion a Junius was thrown into the passage of Woodfall's office late at night, by a tall gentleman: now this shall be converted into an argument to prove that Junius was a tall man; and as Sir Philip Francis is tall the evidence is conclusive !!!

Even in externals the resemblance between Sir PHILIP FRANCIS and JUNIUS is remarkably perfect. The *stature* of the latter may be ascertained from a perusal of his Letters. It is the custom only of tall men to attach very commonly the epithet "*little*" to those whom they are inclined to treat with disrespectful freedom. We seldom find one of a middle size guilty of this; it too nearly concerns himself; if he employs the term, it either loses its force, or recoils upon him with an unpleasant effect. The slightest observation will confirm the above remark. If then in JUNIUS we see the word *little* assigned to many different individuals, we may conclude that the person of the writer was of an opposite description. Should it appear that this is a habit in which he frequently indulges; and that some individuals, not much, if any thing, below the common standard, are thus distinguished; we may judge by the same rule, that the denominator was himself a taller man than ordinary.

To this class JUNIUS most certainly belongs. His liberal sprinkling of the *inglorious* attribute among those who had the honour of his notice, may be collected from the following examples.

"I don't so much as question Mr. Hervey's being able to give good advice, as that other *little man's* being either willing or able to follow it;" alluding to Lord Barrington, who is again styled "*my little lord*."

Mr. Chamier is scarcely ever mentioned but as *little Shammy*—a tight, active *little fellow*—a *little* gambling broker—*little* Waddlewell—*little* 3 per cents reduced—a wonderful *Girgishite*—a *little* whiffling broker, &c. &c..

Mr. Ellis is a *little* piece of machinery—*little* Ellis—*little* *mannikin* Ellis—WELBORE ELLIS, WHAT SAY YOU?—Speak out *Grildrig*."

This presumptive proof that JUNIUS was himself a tall man, receives strength from the following description of his person, extracted from a note to the last Edition of the Letters.

"Mr. Jackson, the present respectable proprietor of the Ipswich Journal, was at this time in the employment of the late Mr. Woodfall, and he observed to the Editor, in September last, that he once saw a TALL gentleman dressed in a light coat, with bag and sword, throw into the office door opening in Ivy Lane, a Letter of JUNIUS's, which he picked up; and immediately followed the bearer of it into St. Paul's Church-yard, where he got into a hackney coach and drove off." This pos-

sibly might *not* be the Author of the Letters; but the anecdote deserves attention, since the figure of the gentleman agrees with that idea of his person which JUNIUS had led us to conceive.

Some persons are inclined to dwell on these particulars more than on moral evidence—*formam aliquam figuramque querebant*. I confess that I am inclined to place dependence upon Mr. Jackson's testimony, and should have felt dissatisfied in no slight degree, had it not been perfectly reconcilable with my opinion of the Author. Sir PHILIP FRANCIS resembles, in person, the gentleman seen by Mr. Jackson. For the satisfaction of those who never saw Sir PHILIP, his portrait is prefixed to this volume, in confirmation of our statement. The original picture, painted by Lonsdale, was copied by the engraver of the present, in the plate to the Monthly Mirror for May, 1810.

I know not in what *costume* Sir PHILIP usually appeared at the time the Letters were written, but from the fashion of the age, it could not be essentially different from that which Mr. Jackson describes,—The colour must, of course, be accidental.

These, with the other circumstances enlarged on by the writer, are brought into a laboured and very attentively composed volume. They might puzzle a Jury of very honest Englishmen; but the Judge would set them to rights. They might all be dissipated in a moment by a clear denial in a few words, but that kind of denial which Sir Phillip did give, this writer insists is in perfect character with Junius, equally jesuitical and sarcastic, proving nothing. It is to this effect.

"Sir,

"The great civility of your letter induces me to answer it, which, with reference merely to its subject matter, I should have declined. Whether you will assist in giving currency to a silly, malignant falsehood, is a question for your own discretion. To me it is a matter of perfect indifference.

"I am, Sir,

"Yours, &c.

"P. FRANCIS."

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

Here we close our account of this volume: it is ingenious, laborious, persevering. If the author be a lawyer, his pleading does him credit: he has made the most of his cause; and if it fail in any point, it is not for want of industry in him who has pleaded it.

The School-Boy: with other poems. By Thomas Cromwell. 12mo. Rivingtons, London. 1816.

We are not sure that we should do wisely in commending these Poems, whatever be their merit, because they are unfinished and Fragments;—they are acknowledged to be such. The unfinished labours of great men, called away by Time, ere they had opportunity to mature them, may be, and often are, extremely valuable, and they are all we can have; but the effusions of a youthful fancy have not the same protection. The Author has probably years of life before him, sufficient to allow of his finishing his pieces, with his best abilities, before they are presented to the Public Eye.

To enter a public assembly in a negligent undress, is surely not becoming in a youth. The pieces are not without poetical feelings, and poetical ideas; but, the best advice his friends could have given the Author, would have been "take them, and finish them." From those which are best finished, we select a specimen; as favourable to the Author: the following is from the "School-Boy."

But see, where slowly down the Schoolward road,

Still ling'ring, looking to his loved abode,
He winds with ANNA to th' accustomed Inn:
Dear SISTER ANNA, who could pleased begin
With him the School-boy's journey; to her heart

So hard the task with Edward e'er to part.
Still, still he stays, again to wave the hand,
Again to mark his weeping MOTHER stand,
And wave in turn—till fades the mutual view,

As both still breathe the soft, unheard adieu.

Where at the busy Inn a noisy throng
Of youthful playmates EDWARD stands among,

Observe the SCHOOL-BOY'S meeting: nothing here

Bespeaks iniquitude—betrays a tear—
Weakness the lads would scorn—each playful boy,

In every feature, looks exulting joy!
E'en EDWARD now, how'er unus'd to roam,
Appears to waste no thought on parted home.
ANNA can scarcely pardon that his eye
So little should regard her, still so nigh.

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Full gaily climbs he to his chosen seat!

—Her saddened looks his smiles elated meet!

The steeds are cap'ring, as in haste to go,
His comrades shout—their merry horns they blow—

The wheels revolve—"Good bye!" she faintly cries,

(And in the tone her tend'rest feelings rise)
While he, scarce heeding, turns a tearless eye,

And, smiling, answers with a gay "Good bye."

The Poem ends very piously: but, the writer should have indulged his muse in the pleasure of depicting the School-Boy's interview,—when he visits the School after some years of absence,—with his old School-Master: a scene not seldom of great affection and interest.

From the minor Poems we select a passage, which displays genius: the absent Soldier recollected by his family.

Ah! long by the hearth of the warrior's home [come;

His children shall listen, and wish he were
And long shall that wish to each bosom be dear,

And long in each eye shall it combat the tear.
Perhaps that same night, when, by death's arms embraced, [waste,

Her soldier lay stiffened and prone on the
The wife might look out, and contemplate the sky; [a sigh,

Survey the mild moonbeam, and think, with
That it shone on his tent; while he wakeful might lay,

Or be dreaming of her and his home faraway.

Then, turning to join the gay ring round the fire,

She would smile with her children, and talk of their sire:

Should she weep for his boldness, or tell of his might, [in fight;

Each stripling youth glow'd to be with him
While with fervour more mild the soft daughter would burn,

As she pictured the joys of her father's return!

Fond maiden, ah! no: thy loved father no more [ble door:

The threshold shall tread of his own hum-
Go, comfort thy mother; for, desolate now,

A lone widow is she, and an orphan art thou.
And, oh! with what anguish your bosoms will wail, [sad tale:

When, all rudely perchance ye shall hear the
Bereft of the soldier, whose arm was your stay, [way!

What sorrows may press on the future's dark

What tears of affliction may languidly flow !
 What sighs of despair, bringing mornings
 of woe !

Should poverty all but deny the raw shed,
 And pale want and disease ghastly glare
 round your bed ;

And the past rise in contrast, all gay with
 delight,

Say, what will ye think of the "glorious
 Will ye too exult with the Conqueror?—
 No !

For his laurels are cypress, his victory woe :
 And the trophies ambition so joyous would
 rear,

Are the widow's lament, and the orphan's
 lone tear.

The Author has missed a fair opportunity of complimenting those Patriotic Institutions of his Country, which endeavour to alleviate the burden of the Soldier's Widow, and to wipe away the tear from the Orphan's eye.

The Experienced Butcher ; shewing the respectability and usefulness of his calling, the religious considerations arising from it, the laws relating to it, and various profitable suggestions for the rightly carrying it on : designed not only for the use of Butchers, but also for families and readers in general. Small 8vo. price 6s. Darton and Co. London. 1816.

To this strangely unfashionable title, which we have copied at length, the Author should have added, "in prose and verse, with Psalms and Hymns, and Prayers, and texts of Scripture, and graces before and after meat, &c. &c. &c." Who would have expected to find among the Laws regulating the trade of a Butcher, a dissertation on the "Lamb slain from the foundation of the world?" on the type of Christ and Antichrist, — and Songs of Praise to "the Lamb on Mount Calvary slain?" The work reminds us, of those variorum Memorandum Books, in which ancient Spinsters formerly recorded whatever came to hand, of all sorts of description, without choice, without taste, without understanding.

It has frequently been our practice to overlook some indifferent articles in a Miscellaneous Work, on account of

others possessing merit ;—but forbearance must have its limits. There is a great deal of information in the book ; there are many good things in it, and very proper to be known by house-keepers, as well as by Butchers ; but, the religious turn given to every incident, spoils the whole : it is a mark of extremely bad taste, and being altogether out of its place, will be laughed at, —will do abundantly more harm than good, and expose even the solemnities of Christianity to the contempt of fools, and the sneer of infidels. Let every thing be kept to its own place. We have never looked for Domestic Cookery, in a Treatise on the Covenant ; nor for Vindications of the Thirty-nine Articles, in Mrs. Glasse, or Miss Murray. And yet, we would recommend *some* of these maxims, were they decidedly separated from their heterogeneous associates.

Beneficent Visits : with Facts, on the Effects of Simple Regimen, and Medicine, and Hints addressed to Visitors of the Sick, in general. By an Old Visitor. Price 6d. Baynes and Co. London. 1816.

We distinguish this little sixpenny-worth, because we believe, it is founded on fact and experience. It is, if we mistake not, the offspring of benevolence and piety. We do not adopt all the Author's sentiments, though we freely acknowledge that simple vegetable medicines, may occasionally, be extremely useful. But, they are useful in proportion to their power ; and in proportion to their power they are dangerous, if misapplied. While, therefore, we commend the principle of doing all the good we can, we insist on the propriety of knowledge taking precedence of zeal.

If the repetition of the following observations should lead any ingenious mind to a discovery so desirable, as that referred to, what a blessing it would prove to thousands !

H——. His disease was evidently induced by paint* ; but a relation who sat by,

* This pernicious business preys on the frame in a most distressing manner. For the information of such as are pining in this de-

exhibited the fearful symptoms of a rapid inward decay, and a short view convinced the visitor it was occasioned by habitual drinking, which had so inflamed and destroyed the tender organs, as almost to arise to suffocation, and even to cause an increasing wish for the deadly poison †.

We know, by observation, that *ignorance* is a great cause of the evils and distresses of mankind: ignorance of the very first duties of life. Our young females too often quit their proper sphere for one not belonging to them; and in the course of life they justify the well known pro-

leterious business and cannot leave it, the juice of the common plantain should be freely taken, and cleanliness attended to. Spirituous liquors should be carefully avoided as deepening the wounds, and a vegetable diet with fruits the principal food; but every man, especially if he has a family, should watch the first opportunity of quitting this destructive employ. A discovery as a substitute for white lead would be a great blessing. What a pity that some valuable substitutes by ingenious men are not more encouraged! What is the mere appearance of a dead white apartment, when it is connected with the awful reflection that the very colouring of that favourite room has tended to destroy the health and consequent comfort and happiness of a fellow creature and his family!

† A prolific source of pauperism and profligacy arises from that bane of domestic, social, and national happiness—ardent spirits. The rapid increase of these pestiferous and pestilential haunts of wretchedness and sin—wine vaults, gin shops, and low public houses; and the consequent demoralization of society is so awfully on the increase as loudly and increasingly to call, with a voice of deadly groaning, on the Legislature instantly to crush this viper, fastening on and destroying the health and morals of the body politic. Children and the very infants at the breast are now instructed by monsters rather than parents to suck in the deadly poison, from a fatal idea that it prevents the sensation of hunger, while it encourages that idleness inseparable from dram-drinking.

Some of the Magistrates of Surrey have taken up the consideration of this subject, so fatal to our existence, happiness, and prosperity. Let us hope this shocking system will promptly come under the consideration of Parliament, so that a duty equal to an interdiction shall be instantly enacted; pawn-brokers and lottery-offices will feel accordingly: and that the time may hasten on when all these reflections on the revenue shall be done away for ever.

verb—"No man can become rich, unless his wife enable him." Visitors may distribute this tract, to advantage: it is benevolent in more senses than one.

The Battle of Waterloo. A Poem, in two Cantos. By John Haskins. Black and Son. London. 1816.

This famous battle has given occasion to Poems far worse than this. The Poet has furnished some good lines, composed in a creditable style; but the fire of the hero, the transporting phraseology that dispenses with time and place, and sets the very thing it describes before the mind's eye, is not here; neither, indeed, have we seen it in any of the Poetical effusions lately submitted to the Public. The simple narratives of the Generals on both sides, written while the whole was fresh, feelingly fresh, give more correct ideas of the contest, especially when accompanied by a good map of the field of battle, than all the amplifications and metaphors of the Muse—*soi-disant* inspired. We observe this, in behalf of future generations, who will certainly possess, and study with avidity, superior documents, to any which have hitherto issued from the press.

LITERARY REGISTER.

Authors, Editors, and Publishers, are particularly requested to forward to the Literary Panorama Office, post paid, the titles, prices, and other particulars of works in hand, or published, for insertion in this department of the work.

WORKS ANNOUNCED FOR PUBLICATION.

ANTIQUITIES.

Mr. Britton has completed his History and Antiquities of Norwich Cathedral; being the second volume of his work devoted to those interesting national fabrics. This volume contains twenty-five engravings, most of which are executed by J. and H. Le Keux, from drawings by J. A. Repton, architect, F. Mackenzie, and R. Cattermole. The letter-press, consisting of about ninety pages, embraces a complete history and description of the church, the palace, and depending buildings; with accounts of the monuments of the bishops. The prints in this work are calculated to afford information to the picturesque artist, to the anti-

quary, and to the architect; they represent both general views of the church, externally and internally, plans of the whole, and of parts, and such sections and elevations as serve to display the construction or anatomy of the edifice.—With the present volume also is published the first number of the same author's *Illustrations of Winchester Cathedral*, which will be comprised in five numbers, and will embrace thirty engravings, representing the general and particular architecture and sculpture of that truly interesting edifice. It is instructive to examine the varieties and dissimilarities of the churches of Salisbury, Norwich, and Winchester, as it will be seen that not any two views or prints resemble each other; that each church in the whole and in detail is unlike either of the others, and that the sculpture, monuments, and history of every one is peculiar to itself, and has scarcely any analogy to the other two; in the west fronts, naves, aisles, transepts, choirs, towers, and chapels, each cathedral has its own exclusive character, style, and age.

Mr. John Bayley, of the Record Office, Tower, is preparing for the press, the *History and Antiquities of the Tower of London*, with biographical anecdotes of royal and distinguished persons. It will be printed in a quarto volume, and illustrated by numerous engravings.

Mr. Adam Stark is preparing for publication, by subscription, the *History of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire*, with an account of the Roman and Danish antiquities in the neighbourhood; with a map and several engravings. Together with an historical account of *Stow*, in the same county: principally designed to shew its former importance, and undoubted claim, in opposition to the opinions of Stukeley, Johnson, Dickenson, and others, to be considered as the *Sidnacester* of the Romans, and the seat of the bishops of *Lincolniensis*, one of the earliest sees in the English church.

BIOGRAPHY.

In the press, by William Cox, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A. Archdeacon of Wilts, and Rector of Bemerton, *Memoirs of John Duke of Marlborough*.

The Rev. Robert Cox, of Bridgenorth, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, *Narratives of the Lives of the most eminent Fathers of the first three centuries*.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Mr. Walker, of Dublin, will soon publish, *Selections from Lucian*, with a Latin translation and English notes, to which will be subjoined a mythological index and lexicon.

Mr. A. J. Valpy has in the press a new edition of the *Greek Septuagint*, in one large vol. 8vo. The text is taken from the Oxford Edition of Bos; without contractions.

Mr. A. J. Valpy has also in the press, a new Edition of *Homer's Iliad*, from the text of Heyne; with English Notes, including many from Heyne and Clark; one vol. 8vo.

At press, *Catullus*, with English Notes. By T. Forster, Esq. Junr. 12mo.

The second Number of *Stephen's Greek Thesaurus*, which has been delayed on account of the treaty for Professor Schæfer's MSS. will appear in January.

EDUCATION.

Mr. Cherpillord has in the press, a *Book of Versions*, intended as a guide to French translation and construction, which will be ready early in January.

FINE ARTS.

Messrs. S. Mitton and Cooke will soon publish a series of *Thirty-five Etchings*, which will give the spirit and character of the original designs by Capt. Jones on the subject of the battle of Waterloo.

Mr. Goubaud, a French artist, will shortly publish the *Elements of Design*, for the use of students.

William Daniell, A.R.A. is proceeding with his *Picturesque Tour round Great Britain*. This work will in future contain three plates, coloured, with descriptive letter-press, in each number; and the narrative from this period will be continued by Mr. Daniell, which will be rendered more directly subservient to the engravings, conformably to the original intention, and will constitute the principal feature of the work. Number XXIX. commences the third volume, which will embrace the *Western Highlands and Isles of Scotland*, a district highly interesting in many points of view, and peculiarly rich in subjects for graphic illustration.

JURISPRUDENCE.

The Trial respecting the Appointment of the Chief Baron of the Exchequer in Ireland, of his son to the office of the Clerk of the Pleas, is about to be published, with the speeches of Mr. Bush, Mr. Plunket, and the Attorney General in full, corrected by themselves.

MEDICINE AND CHIRURGERY.

Dr. Spurzheim has prepared for publication, the *Pathology of Animal Life*, or the *Manifestations of the Human Mind in the state of disease termed Insanity*.

Dr. Burrows of Gower-street is preparing for publication, *Commentaries on Mental Derangement*.

MISCELLANIES.

In the press, by S. T. Coleridge, Esq. a *Second and Third Lay Sermon*, addressed to the middle and labouring classes, on the present distresses of the country.—The three tracts together will be so printed as to make a uniform volume.

The seventh quarto volume of the Works of the late Right Hon. Edmund Burke, containing his speeches in Westminster Hall on the impeachment of Mr. Hastings, are preparing for the press; the notes of the shorthand writer employed by the managers from the House of Commons, some parts of which were corrected by Mr. Burke himself, have in other parts been carefully compared with the MS. notes, which he made use of in those speeches, and by the help of which numerous errors have been rectified, and deficiencies supplied. The editions of those speeches, which have hitherto been offered to the public, appear to have been compiled from the journals of the times, and to be incorrect and imperfect.

Mr. Churchill is preparing, Corrections, Additions, and Continuations to Dr. Rees' Cyclopædia, which will form a companion to that work.

A Series of Letters from the late Mrs. Carter to her Friend, the late Mrs. Montagu, are printing in two octavo volumes.

Speedily will be published, an Inquiry into the Effects of Spirituous Liquors on the Physical and Moral Faculties of Man, and on the Happiness of Society.

At press, Academic Errors; or Recollections of Youth. 1 vol. duodecimo.

MUSIC.

Mr. Relfe, of Camberwell, has in the press, Illustrations of the Principles of Harmony, on an entire new and original plan.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

At press, The Cavern of Roseville, or the Two Sisters: a tale, translated from the French of Madame Herbst. In one volume, with an elegant frontispiece. By Alexander Jamieson, Author of the Treatise on the Construction of Maps, &c.

Montague Newburgh, or the Mother and Son; a tale, in two volumes, with an elegant engraving, will soon be published by Miss Mait, Author of Ellen, or the Young Godmother; and Caroline Lismore, or the Errors of Fashion.

The Pastor's Fireside, which has been so long delayed by the indisposition of Miss Porter, will soon appear in four volumes.

The Legend of St. Cuthbert, originally published in 1623, is printing, with explanatory notes and illustrations, by J. B. Taylor, Esq.

Ponsonby, the publication of which has been unavoidably delayed, will certainly appear in the course of the ensuing month.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

The Spirit of the Press, Historical, Poetical, and Literary. A portion of each number contains the spirit of the public journals, being a selection of pertinent paragraphs, witticisms, &c. as they appear in

the London publications of the day. This work is published weekly, in numbers, every Saturday, price sixpence, and in monthly parts, for the convenience of country readers.

Mr. Tabart, of the Juvenile Library, Piccadilly, announces a monthly miscellany for the use of schools, and for the general purposes of education, under the title of Tabart's School Magazine, or Journal of Education. It is intended to be composed chiefly of modern materials, for the purpose of connecting as much as possible the business of the school-room with that of the active world, for which education prepares its subjects. The first number will appear on the first of March.

POETRY.

To be published in a few days, a Ballad of Waterloo.

Mr. Leigh Hunt has a new volume of Poems in the press.

A new edition of Dr. Samuel Carr's Sermons, comprised in three volumes, is nearly ready for publication.

The Rev. Charles Coleman, late curate of Grange in Armagh, has in the press, a volume of Sermons on important subjects.

The Rev. James Rudge is printing a volume of Sermons on important subjects.

The Rev. Robert Stevens has another volume of Sermons in the press.

The Rev. Thomas White, Minister of Welbeck Chapel, has in the press, a volume of Sermons on practical subjects.

The Rev. Dr. Chalmers of Glasgow is printing a volume of Discourses, in which he combats at some length, the argument derived from Astronomy, against the Truth of the Christian Revelation; and, in the prosecution of his reasoning, he attempts to elucidate the harmony that subsists between the Doctrines of Scripture and the Discoveries of Modern Science.

In the press, Sermons on the Offices and Character of Jesus Christ. By the Rev. Thomas Bowdler, M. A.

TOPOGRAPHY.

A. Bertoloui, Esq. late comptroller-general of the customs at Ceylon, will soon publish, in an octavo volume, a View of the Agricultural, Commercial, and Financial Interests of Ceylon, with a map of the island.

The Rev. Thomas Harwood will soon publish, a Survey of Staffordshire, in an octavo volume, embellished with plates.

In the press, and will be published in a very few days, an Account of the Island of Jersey; containing a compendium of its ecclesiastical, civil, and military history. By W. Plees, many years resident in the island. The work will contain four elegant

engravings, by George Cooke, and a map from a recent survey, made expressly for the work, engraved by Neale. Price in 8vo. 1l. 1s. and in 4to. with proof impressions of the plates, 1l. 15s.

Preparing for publication, a Historical and Descriptive View of the Parishes of Monkwearmouth, and Bishopwearmouth, and the Port and Borough of Sunderland, in the County of Durham; comprising a historical account of their origin and present state, an accurate description of the public buildings, and ecclesiastical edifices, the rise and progress of the public institutions, and a view of the trade, shipping, manufactories, &c.

TRAVELS.

Mr. James Mitchell has in the press, a Tour through Belgium, Holland, along the Rhine, and through the North of France, in an octavo volume.

Sir William Gell has nearly ready for publication, the Itinerary of the Morea, in a small octavo volume, with a map.

The Scientific Tourist in England and Wales is preparing for the press.

The author of Letters from Paris in 1802-3 is printing, in an octavo volume, Two Tours to France, Belgium, and Spa; one in the summer of 1771, the other in 1816.

WORKS PUBLISHED.

ASTRONOMY.

Evening Amusements; or, the Beauties of the Heavens Displayed; in which the striking appearances to be observed in various evenings during the year 1817 are described. By William Friend, Esq. M.A. Actuary of the Rock Life Assurance Company, and late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge. 12mo. 3s.

An Elementary Treatise on Astronomy; or, an Easy Introduction to a Knowledge of the Heavens. Intended for the use of those who are not much conversant in mathematical studies. By the Rev. A. Mylne, A.M. With four maps of the constellations, and a plate of figures, illustrative of the work. 8vo. 9s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Memoirs of the Right Hon. Richard Brossley Sheridan. Drawn from authentic documents, and illustrated by original correspondence, and a variety of interesting anecdotes: to which is prefixed, a biographical account of his family. By John Watkins, LL.D. &c. Embellished with portraits. 4to. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Memorial Sketches of the late Rev. David Brown, Senior Chaplain to the Prebendary of Fort William, at Calcutta; with a selection of his Sermons. Edited by the Rev. C. Simeon, M.A. Fellow of King's College, Cambridge. 8vo. 12s.

The Lives of Dr. Edward Pocock, the celebrated Orientalist, by Dr. Twells—of Dr. Zachary Pearce, Bishop of Rochester, and of Dr. Newton, Bishop of Bristol, by themselves—and of the Rev. Philip Skelton, by Mr. Burdy. With a complete index, &c. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l.

The Life of Raffael of Urbino. By the Author of the Life of Michael Angelo. Small 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Some Account of the Lives and Writings of Lope Felix de Vega Carpio and Guillen de Castro. By Henry Richard Lord Holland. A new edition, with additions, and two portraits. 2 vols. small 8vo. 1l. 1s.

CLASSICAL LITERATURE.

Virgil; with English Notes at the end, taken from the Delphin and other editions; with many original. 7s. 6d.

A Map of Scriptural and Classical Geography; with an explanatory treatise, wherein the documents of sacred and ancient civil history, relative to the origin of nations, are particularly examined and discussed. The whole intended to facilitate a knowledge of the progressive colonization of the earth, and from which it is proved that the most ancient records of the earliest states are derived from, or have analogy to, the Mosaic history. By T. Heming, of Magdalen Hall, Oxon. 1l. 1s.; on canvas 1l. 6s.

Joannis Scapulae Lexicon Græco-Latinum; ex Probatis Auctoribus Locupletatum, cum Indicibus, et Græco et Latino, auctis et correctis. Additum Auctarium Dialectorum, in Tabulas compendiose redactarum. Accedunt Lexicon Etymologicum, cum The-matibus Investigatu Difficilioribus et Anomalis. Et Joannis Meursii Glossarium contractum, hactenus desideratum. Editio nova, in qua, nunc primum, Vocabula ex Appendice Askevianna secundum literarum seriem inserantur. 2 vols. 4to. 7l. 7s.

COMMERCE.

A Practical Abridgement of the Custom and Excise Laws, relative to the import, export, and coasting trade of Great Britain and her dependencies, including tables of the duties, drawbacks, bounties, and premiums, and an index. By Charles Pope, Controlling Surveyor of the Warehouses in Bristol; and late of the Custom-house, London. An entirely new edition, being the third. The additions to this third edition comprise 82 new acts of parliament; all the treaties in any wise affecting British commerce, recently concluded with foreign powers; many reports of adjudged cases; opinions of law officers; and other matters. 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

DRAMA.

The Guardians; or, Faro Table: a comedy, now performing at Drury-Lane Thea-

tre. By the late John Tobin, Esq. Author of the *Honey Moon*. 8vo. 3s.

HISTORY.

The History of Ceylon, from the earliest Period to the Year 1815; with characteristic details of the religion, laws, and manners of the people; and a collection of their moral maxims and ancient proverbs. By Philalethes, A.M. Oxon. To which is subjoined, Robert Knox' Historical Relation of the Island, with an account of his captivity during a period of near twenty years. Illustrated by sixteen plates, and a map of the island. 4to. 2l. 12s. 6d.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, published by the Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. With seven plates, volume VII. part II. 8vo. 12s.

Surgical Observations; being a quarterly report of cases of surgery. By Charles Bell. Illustrated by plates, part II. 8vo. 6s. sewed.

MISCELLANIES.

Observations on the Projected Bill for restricting the Practice of Surgery and Midwifery to Members of the Royal Colleges of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin; and to Army or Navy Surgeons: with some modifications proposed, by which the measure will be more compatible with the true interests of the public, and not oppressive to the present race of pupils for the profession. By a General Practitioner. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Whole Works of the late William Cowper, Esq. consisting of poems, letters, and a translation of Homer. 10 vols. small 8vo. 3l. 11s. The works detached—Poems, 3 vols. 1l. 2s.; Letters, 3 vols. 1l. 1s.; Homer, 4 vols. 1l. 8s.

Jackson's New and Improved System of Mnemonics; or, Two Hours Study in the Art of Memory, applied to figures, chronology, geography, statistics, &c. Illustrated by many plates. 12mo. 5s. 6d.

Encyclopædia Edinensis, a Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Miscellaneous Literature, to be completed in 6 vols. 4to. By James Millar, M.D. Part III. 8s.

A Series of Letters written on board his Majesty's ship the *Northumberland*, and at St. Helena; in which the conduct and conversations of Napoleon Bonaparte, and his suite, during the voyage, and the first months of his residence in that island, are faithfully described and related. By William Warden, Surgeon on board the *Northumberland*. With two engravings, and a fac-simile of Bonaparte's handwriting. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Memorandums of a Residence in France, in the Winter of 1815-16; including remarks on French manners and society, with a description of the Catacombs, and notices of some

other objects of curiosity and works of art, not hitherto described. 8vo. 12s.

Provincial Letters, containing an exposure of the reasoning and morals of the Jesuits. By Blaise Pascal. To which is added, a View of the history of the Jesuits, and the late bull for the revival of the order. Translated from the French. 8vo. 12s.

Genealogia Antiqua; or, Mythological and Classical Tables, compiled from the best authors on fabulous and ancient history. By W. Berry, late of the College of Arms, London, and author of an Introduction to Heraldry, and the History of the Island of Guernsey. Small folio, 1l. 1s. boards, large paper, 2l. 2s.

National Difficulties practically explained. By a Member of the Lowestoft Book Club. 8vo. 2s. 6d.

The Inquisition Unmasked; being a historical and philosophical account of that tremendous tribunal; founded on authentic documents, and exhibiting the necessity of its suppression, as the means of reform and regeneration. Written and published at the time when the national congress of Spain was about to deliberate on this important measure. By D. Antonio Puigblanch. Translated from the author's enlarged copy, by William Walton, Esq. Illustrated by twelve historical engravings. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 10s.

A History of the Jesuits; to which is prefixed, a Reply to Mr. Dallas' Defence of the Order. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

The Statesman's Manual; or, the Bible the best guide to Political Skill and Foresight, a lay sermon, addressed to the higher classes of society. By S. T. Coleridge, Esq. 12mo. 4s. sewed.

The Identity of Junius with a distinguished living character established. Printed uniformly with Woodfall's Junius, with a fine portrait. 8vo. 12s.

Theoretic Arithmetic, in three books; containing the substance of all that has been written on the subject by Theo of Smyrna, Nichomachus, Iamblichus, and Boëtius: together with some remarkable particulars respecting Perfect, Amicable, and other Numbers, which are not to be found in the writings of any ancient or modern mathematician. Likewise a specimen of the manner in which the Pythagoreans philosophized about Numbers; and a developement of their Mystical and Theological Arithmetic. By Thomas Taylor. 8vo. 14s.

A Translation of the Six Books of Proclus, on the Theology of Plato; to which a seventh book is added, in order to supply the deficiency of another book on this subject which was written by Proclus, but since lost; also a Translation of Proclus' Elements of Theology. Also, a Translation of the Treatise of Proclus on Providence and Fate; a Transla-

tion of Extracts from his Treatise, entitled *Ten doubts concerning Providence*; and a *Translation of Extracts from his Treatise on the Subsistence of Evil*; as preserved in the *Bibliotheca Gr. of Fabricius*. By Thomas Taylor. 2 vols. royal 4to. 5l. 10s.

NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

An *Essay on the Origin, Progress, and Present State of Galvanism*; containing investigations, experimental and speculative, of the principal doctrines offered for the explanation of its phenomena, and a statement of a new hypothesis. Honored by the Royal Irish Academy with the prize. By M. Donovan. 8vo. 12s. 6d.

NOVELS.

Tales of My Landlord, corrected and reported by Jedediah Cleishbotham, schoolmaster and parish clerk of Gandercleugh. 4 vols. 1l. 8s.

POETRY.

A *Third Canto of Childe Harold's Pilgrimage*. By the Right Hon. Lord Byron. 8vo. 5s. 6d. sewed.

The Prisoner of Chillon; the Dream; Darkness; the Incantation, &c. By the Right Honorable Lord Byron. 8vo. 5s. 6d. sewed.

A *Fifth Volume of Lord Byron's Works*; containing the *Siege of Corinth*, *Parisina*, *Fare Thee Well*, *Monody on Sheridan*, and several other poems. small 8vo. 7s. 6d.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

An *Inquiry into the Principles of Population*; including an exposition of the causes and advantages of a tendency to exuberance of numbers in society, a defence of poor laws, and a critical and historical view of the doctrines and projects of the most celebrated legislators and writers, relative to population, the poor, and charitable establishments. By James Grahame, Esq. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Further Observations on the State of the Nation: Means of Employment of Labour: Sinking Fund, and its application: Pauperism: Protection requisite to the Lauded and Agricultural Interests, &c. By R. Preston, Esq. M. P. 2s.

THEOLOGY.

Sermons. By W. N. Darnel, B.D. Prebendary of Durham, and late Fellow of C. College, Oxford. 8vo. 9s.

Annotations on the Epistles; being a continuation of Mr. Elsley's Annotations on the Gospels and Acts, principally designed for the use of candidates for Holy Orders. By the Rev. James Slade, M.A. late Fellow and Tutor of Emanuel College, Cambridge, and Examining Chaplain to the Lord Bishop of Chester. 2 vols. 8vo. 16s.

The Doctrine of Regeneration in the Case of Infant Baptism, stated in Reply to the

Dean of Chichester's Apology addressed to the Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. By George Stanley Faber, B.D. Rector of Long Newton. 2s. 6d.

A *Plea for Catholic Communion in the Church of God*. By J. M. Mason, D.D. From the second edition with corrections, printed at New York. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

Sermons on the Parables of our blessed Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. By William Martin Trinder, L.B. at Oxford, and M.D. at Leyden. 8vo. 12s.

Fifty-seven Sermons, on the Gospels or Epistles of all the Sundays in the year, Christmas-day, the Circumcision, and Good-Friday; for the use of families and country congregations; together with observations on public religious instruction. By the Rev. Richard Warner, Curate of St. James', Bath. 2 vols. 12mo. 16s.

Part I. of Stackhouse's History of the Holy Bible, from the beginning of the world to the establishment of Christianity, corrected and improved, by the Rt. Rev. George Gleig, LL.D. F.R.S.E. F.S.S.A. one of the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church. To be completed in fourteen monthly parts, comprising 3 vols. demy 4to. 7s. royal 4to. 9s. sewed.

Sermons by the late Charles Wesley, A.M. Student of Christ Church, Oxford; with a memoir of the author, by the editor. Small 8vo. 7s.

Plain Preaching; or, Sermons for the Poor; and for People of all Ranks. By the Rev. R. Mayo. 12mo. 6s.

A *Century of Christian Prayers, on Faith, Hope, and Charity*; with a morning and evening devotion, conducive to the Duties of belief and practice. 8vo. 8s.

Meditations and Prayers selected from the Holy Scriptures, the Liturgy, and Pious Tracts, recommended to the Wayfaring man, the Invalid, the Soldier, and the Seaman, whensoever unavoidably precluded from the House of Prayer. By the Rev. J. Watts. 3s. 6d.

TOPOGRAPHY.

English Topography; or, a Series of Historical and Statistical Descriptions of the several Counties of England and Wales. Accompanied by a correct map of each county, taken from original surveys, and beautifully outlined. Royal 4to. 3l. 10s. half-bound; imperial paper, maps coloured. 5l. 5s.

TRAVELS.

Mungo Park's First Expedition to Africa reprinted in Quarto, with (by permission) Major Rennell's valuable Memoir on the Geography of Africa: with the portrait and all the maps and plates. 2l. 2s.

Travels above the Cataracts of Egypt. By Thomas Legh, Esq. M.P. With a map, 4to. 1l. 1s.

Foreign Literary Gazette.

FRANCE.

A spirited Edition of *Buffon's Natural History* has lately appeared at Paris, including his translations of Dr. Hales's *Vegetable Statics*, and Newton's *Method of Fluxions*. The whole forms thirty-four Volumes in 8vo. with Maps and Etchings of the various figures, in number more than a thousand. The whole is a close copy of the Louvre Edition, and the animals, as in that, are arranged in families. The price is 255fr.

This Edition is restricted to the works of Buffon; printed *verbatim*. The notes and supplements are placed according to the design of the Author: and the whole is rendered as classical as possible. The entire impression consists of only three hundred common paper copies; and twenty-five large paper (double price). It will soon become a scarce book.

Caution on the effects of Canal Marshes.

In the course of the years 1810, 1811, 1812, 1813, an Epidemic disorder broke out in those communes through which the Canal of the Ourcq passes: and in their neighbourhood. It appears to be certain that it originated in the emanations rising from stagnant water, in the canal, or occasioned by the canal. These, converting the ground into marshes, became powerful agents in spreading the disorder. Dr. Caillard has published an octavo volume on the subject, under the title of *Memoirs on the dangers arising from marshy emanations; and on the epidemic disorder that prevailed at Pantin, and in many communes adjacent to the canal of L'Ourcq, in the years above stated.*

It is every way probable that this subject might deserve attention in such parts of our own country as are intersected by canals lying on dead levels, fens, marshes, &c. &c.

GERMANY.

Though Buonaparte's famous projects of navigable canals from the Mediterranean to the Baltic, which read so pompously in the newspapers, as ordered by the *Emperor to be cut*, and looked so prettily on paper, failed, yet there certainly are many advantageous points, which might be employed in such a purpose. Of this Dr. Reinhold, an architect, and M. J. Oltmans, an astronomer, appear to be fully sensible. They have lately published proposals for a work under the title of *Der Deutsche Handels-canal, &c.* The Commercial Canals of

Vol. V. No. 23. Lit. Pan. N. S. Jan. 1.

Germany, or a collection of the projects and proposals ancient and modern, for the union of different seas, of the rivers, and commercial states of Germany. The whole forming one volume octavo.

GREECE.

National Journal resumed.

The modern Greek Journal published during three years by the archi-mandrite Anthimos Gaza, at Vienna, under the title of *Hermes Logios*, has suffered an interruption of two years, but is about to be resumed. It will be published monthly. The new editors are, M. Theoklitos, Chaplain to the Greek Chapel of St. George at Vienna; and Constantin Kakkinaki, of the Island of Chio: who translated the Tartuiffe of Moliere into modern Greek.

ITALY.

Eminent merit rewarded.

His Holiness has conferred on the Chevalier Canova, the title of Marquis of Ischia, with a pension of three thousand Roman crowns, per annum. On this occasion, the Pope inscribed with his own hand the Chevalier Canova's name in the golden book of the Capitol.

The Emperor of Austria has also decorated Sig. Canova, now Marquis of Ischia, with the order of Leopold.

New Literary Journal.

At Milan, Sig. Monti, Breislak, Giordani, and Acerbi, have united to institute a Literary Journal under the title of *Biblioteca Italiana* a Journal of Literature, Sciences, and Arts; compiled by a Society of Literati. The usual contents of Journals are to be expected in this:—as analyses of New Works, pictures, engravings, machines, inventions, discoveries in the Arts, &c. memoirs and unpublished writings of famous men, &c. A number is published monthly, at Milan Price in that city about a guinea a year, subscription.

NORWAY.

Statistics. The last enumeration made of the inhabitants of Drontheim, ascertained them to amount to eight thousand eight hundred and forty. This is a considerable population for a town so far north. Commerce has occasioned this assemblage. This town circulates the products of the sea, and of the mines; it diffuses life, population and cultivation throughout the mountains, which otherwise would be barren and desert.

Drontheim Society of Sciences.

Within these few years a large and stately edifice built of stone, has distinguished the town of Drontheim. It is the first, and

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the only, of its kind, at present in the northern district of Norway. It is the Institution of the Society of Sciences, for the town and province; it also accommodates the Cathedral School. This Society is an establishment which contributes to spread and encourage the study of the Sciences throughout the northern regions. It possesses ample funds, and has the power of forming interesting collections of many articles in Natural History, &c. It has already acquired two libraries of eminent historians, deceased; with many MSS. relating mostly to the topography of the country. Though at present this Society be little known, and but slightly active, yet hereafter, some happy genius may render it famous and illustrious.

PRUSSIA.

Wood set on fire by water!!

Certainly an age of inventions carries its own applause with it; and the present is an age of inventions. Our forefathers were accustomed to treat with derision the notion of setting the Thames on fire: we are wiser now. But, the consequences of a conflagration so extensive, in fact, so fatal; neither they, nor we, have sufficiently considered. Among the articles published in the *Berlin Museum des Neuesten*, &c. Museum of new inventions, and discoveries in Arts, Sciences, Mechanic processes, &c. tom. VI. in No. 4 for December 1815, is one, describing the *inflammation of wood by means of the Vapour of water*. The subject seems, at first sight, sufficiently abstruse; but, who shall limit the faculties of man? and if the vapour of water is really found under certain circumstances, to set wood on fire: who shall say under what other circumstances the river Thames may not burn down the whole City of London?

RUSSIA.

State of Commerce.

Between the 9th of May and the 26th of October last, arrived at Cronsadt 339 merchant ships, viz. 44 Russian, 366 British, 37 Swedish, 14 Norwegian, 37 Danish, 92 Prussian, 44 Dutch, 5 French, 2 Spanish, 19 Portuguese, 9 Hanoverian, 18 Mecklenburgh, 62 American, &c.

Moscow Botanic Garden.

The Botanic Garden at Moscow, contained a few years ago, 3,594 species of curious plants; as appears by the catalogue, published under the title of *Hortus Mosquensis*, a quarto Volume; printed by the University. It is disposed in two columns; by Alphabetical order, and by genera. Whether the plants are officinal is also indicated by certain marks; and the notes express the synonyms, and diagnoses.

The greater part of the Notes are taken from the *Flora Taurico Caucasica* of Marshall Biberstein. The Frontispiece is adorned with a Vignette representing an Ouyx of the Imperial Museum, with the legend *Prima dedit fruges alimentaque mita terris*, with a plate.

SWEDEN.

Remedies used in Guinea.

M. Adam Afzelius having collected during his residence in Guinea a great number of observations on the medical substances which were employed in that country, by those best acquainted with their powers and properties, has since his return, committed to some of his most capable pupils the charge of treating them in Academic Programma, in order to their more general communication throughout Sweden.

These have been published, as is usual for such Academic Exercises. The titles of the works respectively are, *Remedia Guineensis, quorum præsidi Ad. Afzelio, Collectionem primam, pro gradu Medico. p. p. J. Ulric Nyberg;—Collectionem Secundam, p. p. J. J. Kallstenius;—Collectionem Tertiam p. p. Petyrus Brandelius;—Collectionem quartam, p. p. Carolus, O. Bange, et Collectionem quintam, p. p. Otavus Lindbom. 38. p. p. 246.*

These substances are denoted by their scientific names; and are more accurately described if they are new or little known. Then follows the place where they are found, the name given them by the natives of the country, the use made of them in certain diseases, with observations on their nature and effects, &c.

These substances are in number fifteen; and, for the benefit of those of our countrymen whomay practice on the Coast of Guinea, we shall insert their names; a further acquaintance with them must be sought in the works referred to.

1) *Anonum latifolium* Afzelii; 2) *codarium acutifolium* Afzelii; 3) *zingiber dubium*; 4) *capsicum baccatum* L.; 5) *justicia tunicata*; 6) *semparia dulcis* L.; 7) *achyranthes prostrata* Linn.; 8) *amaryllis cruenta* L.; 9) *cassia occidentalis* Linné; 10) *jussiaumea noctiflora*; 11) *apocynum frutescens* Linn.; 12) *Ninerea Americana* Linn.; 13) *Hippocratea velutina*; 14) *nicotiana tabacum* Linn.; et 15) *bromelia ananas* Linn.

The plate represents one of the most venomous insects of Guinea; which the author describes as *Aranea viperina, litrata, fusca; pedibus super himaculatis, subtus holosericus*. Fabricius has described this insect as *Aranea calcata*. (Entomol. tom. II. p. 427.) The bite of this Spider is extremely dangerous: as a remedy, Tobacco ashes are employed, together with an infusion of the leaves of the *Bromelia Ananas*.

SWITZERLAND.

The country of Switzerland has long stood foremost in Europe, as abounding in picturesque scenery. Italy, it is true, possesses the charm of recalling classical ideas, and the enthusiasm of youthful days revives at the sight of places familiar to our studious years. But the grand of nature unites with the tranquil, the domestic, and the happy, to impart peculiar force to many a Swiss Landscape, and combination of objects. This has been felt, and artists have almost exhausted these. A new track is now opened, and the artists are endeavouring to perpetuate the patriotism of their countrymen, by historical scenes, taken on the spot, of the most remarkable events of their country.

Schweizer-scenen, &c. Remarkable scenes of Swiss history. This work is published in numbers, consisting of four coloured aquatinta plates. The third number, just published, contains,

The Capture of the Castle of Rozberg, in the Canton of Unterwald, Jan. 1, 1808.

The inhabitants of the Canton presenting their gifts to the bailiff of Laudenberg.

The bailiff being taken prisoner, obliged to swear, in the most solemn manner, to the Swiss, that he would never again set his foot on their territory.

The old R ding holding a conference with the armed inhabitants of the Canton of Schwyz, before the battle of Morgarten.

INDIAN LITERATURE.

College at Calcutta.

The following is a list of Works, mentioned in the Appendix to the discourse of His Excellency the Visitor, at the Public disputations of 1814. These have been since printed, or published, and consequently their contents are accessible to the public.

That most singular performance the *Dusateer*, printing at Bombay, will, no doubt, throw considerable light on many points and opinions of Antiquity. We possess at present, but little, respecting the intellectual and moral condition of the people formerly under its influence. To acquire further knowledge is to add another page to the History of Mankind.

1st.—*The second volume of Mr. Harington's Analysis of the Laws and Regulations, enacted by the Governor General in Council.*

2d.—*A Grammar of the Chinese Language, for the use of the Honorable the Company's servants at China, by the Rev. Robert Morrison, Chinese Secretary to Supercargoes at Canton.*

3d.—*A Translation of the New Testament into Arabic: originally commenced by the late Rev. Henry Martyn, since revised and completed by the Rev. Thomas Thomason, and printed at the expence of the British and Foreign Bible Society.*

The following *Oriental Works*, mentioned in the appendix to the discourse of the Honorable the Acting Visitor of the College of Fort William, at the Disputations of 1815 have since been published.

1st.—*A K. Hurree Bolee and English Vocabulary; by Lieutenant William Price, Assistant Professor of the Bengalee and Sanskrit languages in the college of Fort William.*

2d.—*A collection of Original Letters, in the Muhratta language, published for the use of students, by the Rev. Dr. William Carey, Professor of the Bengalee, Sanscrit, and Muhratta languages, in the College of Fort William.*

3d.—*The second part of the Qamoos, edited by Shuekh Uhmud, a native of Yumun, in Arabia.*

4th.—*The second edition of the Gooli Fukaawulee, for the use of the students in the Hindoostance Department of the college, by Captain Thomas Roebuck, Acting Secretary to the Council of the College, and Public Examiner in the College of Fort William.*

5th.—*The Qootlee, a Treatise on Logic; edited by Muoluyees Jan Ulec and Ubdooor Ruheem, of the Arabic Department of the College of Fort Wilham.*

IN THE PRESS.

A Grammar of the Kurnata Language, by the Rev. Doctor William Carey.

2.—At Bombay, the *Dusateer*, with the ancient Persian Translations, and Commentary; and a Glossary of the Ancient Persian Words; by Moolla Feerooz Bin Moolla Kuns; to which will be added an English translation. The *Dusateer* is one of the most singular books that have appeared in the East. It professes to be a collection of the writings of the different Persian Prophets, from the time of Muhabad, to the time of the Fifth Sasan, being Fifteen in Number, of whom Zuratoosht, whom, following the Greeks, we call Zoroaster, was the thirteenth, and the fifth Sasan the last. This Sasan lived in the time of Khoosro Purveez, who was contemporary with the Emperor Heraclius, and died only nine years before the destruction of the antient Persian monarchy. The writings of these fifteen Pro-

phets are in a tongue of which no other vestige appears to remain, and which would have been unintelligible, without the assistance of the ancient Persian translation. It is quite a different language from the Zhound, Publucce, and the Duree, the most celebrated of the dialects of Antient Persia. The Persian translation professes to have been made by the fifth Sasan who has added a Commentary, in which some difficulties of the original text are expounded.

This work, though known to have existed as late as the time of Shah Jahan, had eluded the search of the curious in Oriental History, and Antiquities in latter times. The Copy from which the present edition will be published, was discovered by the Editor at Ispahan, about forty-four years ago, when travelling in Persia, for the purpose of making some investigations regarding the History of the Early Persians, and particularly in search of materials, for settling the disputes which prevailed among the Parsees of India, regarding the Ancient Persian Months, the differences of Opinion, regarding which had produced a schism at Surat. The Editor is not aware of the existence of any other Copy of this work. It is however, cited by Buhram Furhad, the Author of the *Sharistani Char-Chumun*, who lived in the age of the Emperor Ukbur and of his son Juhangeer. Indeed Buhram Furhad, who was a Parsee, followed the doctrines of the *Dusatceer*. It is often cited by Hukeem Ibni Khuluf-foot-Tahreze Moohammed Hoosier, the Author of the *Boorhani Qatin*, the most perfect and best Dictionary extant of the Persian Language, who lived in the age of Shah Jahan, and who often quotes the *Dusatceer*, as his authority for words in the Old Persian. Moohammed Moohsin, who seems to have been the Author of the celebrated work, entitled the *Dubistan*, which contains the History of the different Religions of Asia, takes the *Dusatceer* as his guide in the account which he gives of the Ancient Persian Religion, and it is remarkable, that Sir William Jones, who had never met with the *Dusatceer*, appears to have been singularly struck with the details borrowed from it, and in his Sixth Discourse, speaks of them as wonderfully curious, and as throwing a new light on the History of ancient times.

In the *Dubistan* the *Dusatceer* is thus mentioned:—"God revealed to *Muhabad* a book called *Dusatceer*, in which were taught every language and science: it was divided into many parts, there being several volumes for every language;

and therein was a particular language, bearing no resemblance to any tongue spoken in this lower world, and it was called the heavenly speech. *Muhabad* gave a distinct language to every tribe, whom he sent to settle in such places as were best suited to each; and from thence have arisen the Persian, Hindce, Greek and other tongues."

The Editor has bestowed many years of his life in the search of such Monuments, as can illustrate the history, language and opinions of the Ancient Persians, his ancestors. He has from a long familiarity with the style of the work, and with the chain of Philosophical Doctrines which it contains, been able, as he hopes, to correct many of the errors of the text, and to illustrate several of the peculiar opinions in the work. The Glossary is the labour of many years, and of very extensive reading, and can hardly fail to be acceptable to those who make the language of Persia their study.

An English Translation and Preface will accompany the work, which will be published in two Volumes Octavo.

READY FOR PRESS.

The following work, entitled *Bidya Durpan*, or the Mirror of Science, which was particularly noticed in the Appendix to the discourse of his Excellency the Visitor in 1814, is now ready for the Press, and will be printed for the use of the Officers of the Army engaged in the study of that Dialect of the Hindce, usually spoken by the Sepoys, in the event of the Editor meeting with encouragement sufficient to defray the mere expences attending its publication.

PREPARING FOR THE PRESS.

A translation of the original treatise in Sanskrit of Shree Krishnu Turkalunkaru, entitled *Dayukrumu Sungruh*, or an abstract of the Law of Inheritance, by P. M. Wynch, Esq.

The above-mentioned work is described by Mr. Colebrooke, in the Preface to his Translation of the two Treatises on the Law of Inheritance to contain "a good compendium of the Law of Inheritance according to Jeemootu Vahunu's text as expounded by Shree Krishnu, the Commentator on the Dayhu Bhagu of Jeemootu Vahunu" the standard authority of the School of Bengal. The translation of the work in question is intended principally for the use of those members of the Judicial branch of the Civil Service in Bengal, who may not find leisure for the study of the elaborate treatise of Jeemootu Vahunu himself.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE
FROM THE
BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN INDIA.

ECCLIESIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

Bombay, June 8, 1816.

Yesterday the Lord Bishop of Calcutta, consecrated the Church at this Presidency, by the name of St. Thomas's Church; for although the church was built nearly one hundred years since, no opportunity had hitherto offered of legally consecrating it. On this occasion, the Bishop was met at the door, by the Clergy, and several of the principal gentlemen of the Presidency—And the Right Honourable the Governor and the members of Council attended the Service. An excellent sermon was preached by the Archdeacon.

We are happy to find it is the intention of the Bishop to deliver lectures upon the Litany on the Sunday evenings, during his Lordship's stay at this Presidency.

CALCUTTA.

FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE CALCUTTA
BIBLE SOCIETY.

On Wednesday the 21st February 1816, was held at the Town Hall, Calcutta, pursuant to advertisement, the Fifth Anniversary of this excellent institution, when the President read the Report of the Society's proceedings during the last year. The account was highly pleasing and satisfactory, and was rendered the more interesting by a statement which it contained of what the Society has accomplished since the period of its institution in the year 1811. Those who reflect on the inherent slowness of operations connected with the printing of large works in foreign languages, and the carrying on of correspondence between remote parts, must be gratified with the following modest but forcible summary of the Society's proceedings, extracted from the Report.

"In a work of time, and slow progress, such as the printing a correct version of the Scriptures in different languages, forming new types, and bringing from a distance competent persons to assist in the construction of them, and superintend the press; but above all when a new translation of the portion of Scripture, intended for circulation, must be first made into a language little known to Europeans, before any other measure can be adopted; the benefits ultimately derivable from the annual operation of this Society cannot be justly appreciated by the works actually published, or distributed, in any particular

year, or even in a few successive years. With a candid allowance for the above impediments, this Society will not be considered to have failed in its purpose; nor, it is hoped, to have disappointed any reasonable expectations of its successful advancement; when, on a review of its transactions during the first *lustrum* of its existence, it is found to have procured from Europe, and distributed in different parts of Asia, above three thousand Portuguese Testaments; to have printed, and transmitted for distribution on the coast of Ceylon, 5,000 Tamil Testaments; to have also printed, and sent to Ceylon, 2,000 Cingalese Testaments; to have printed, and sent to Amboyna, nearly 2,000 Malay Testaments in the Roman character; besides another thousand retained to accompany an equal number of the Old Testament, now in the press; to have commenced an edition of 2,000 copies of the Armenian Bible; and to have undertaken to print 2,000 copies of the Tamil Bible; 2,000 of the Hindoostanee Testament in the Nagree character, 1,000 copies of the Old Testament, and 3,000 of the New Testament, in the Malay Language and Arabic character, and an edition of the New Testament in the Malayalam, or Malabar language and character, besides obtaining from England, through the British and Foreign Bible Society, 2,000 English Bibles, and the same number of English Testaments, which are now for sale at reduced prices, at the Society's Repository, or have been sent to other places, where they were urgently wanted, as more specifically detailed in the sequel."

To have effected so much in the short period of five years, argues that its labours have been unremitted; and when it is considered that, in addition to the press, the Society in this place has, by the influence of its example and patronage, given rise to auxiliary institutions in other places; when looking towards Bombay, Madras, Ceylon, Java, Malacca, Amboyna, and Bencoolen, we see them all either establishing independent auxiliary associations for themselves, or powerfully co-operating with the Calcutta Society by pecuniary contributions towards its general objects; in short, when we advert to its increased and increasing influence on a I sides, we feel assured that its numerous patrons will see their most sanguine expectations surpassed.

In these eventful times nothing has appeared to us more surprising, nothing more consoling and animating, than the mighty efforts of the British and Foreign Bible Society; a society, whose commencement is

of recent date, but whose simple and pure object, appealing to the best feelings of Christians of every denomination, has advanced with extraordinary rapidity, and produced a combination of charitable labour, to which history affords no parallel. The amount of receipts during the year ending in May 1815, as appears by the abstract of the eleventh report of the British and Foreign Bible Society already published, had nearly reached the enormous sum of £100,000! The hand of Providence must be acknowledged by all, in thus bringing to maturity an association which has for its grand object the dispersion of the word of God throughout the world; and the Christian philanthropist will rejoice in contemplating the probable effects of such an institution on the nations of the earth, in the course of a few years. We cannot close this article without advertising to the improvement that has been effected this year, in the organization of the Calcutta Bible Society. The Rev. Dr. Bryce is now associated with Mr. Thomason as joint Secretary to the institution; which has thereby assimilated itself to the fair image and proportions of the Parent Society. Thus the representatives of the English, Scotch, Portuguese, and Armenian Churches, appearing amongst the members of the Committee, present to the world, in India, the same happy union of Christians which has proved so mighty in its operation, and so beneficial in its effects at home.

ASIATIC SOCIETY.

At a late Meeting of this Society Mr. Gibbon produced a Chart of the Monthly Variation of the Thermometer in Calcutta, during the last four years. 90° was the highest, and 50° the lowest in the scale.

TAPIR FOUND AT MALACCA.

Major Farquhar communicated a Memoir descriptive of an animal called Tapir found at Malacca, but formerly supposed to be peculiar to America. There is some difference between them, but not important. The proboscis of the Tapir of Malacca is longer than that of America. The extreme length of the animal is seven feet and the height about three feet two. A drawing and the bones of the head accompanied the Memoir.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, INSTITUTED.

On Wednesday June 19, a meeting was held, by several Gentlemen of the Presidency, for the purpose of taking into consideration the institution of a Horticultural Society: an establishment of this description has long been desirable in Bengal,

where Nature affords every requisite for that perfection, which art can finally obtain. There can be no doubt that the indigenous fruits and vegetables, might be most essentially improved by scientific cultivation, and the rich soil and invariable summer of these regions, must be favourable to exotic introductions, under judicious management and sedulous attention.—It has always, however, been a matter of regret, that amongst all our gardens, we are absolutely without a gardener, and till the *Malli* becomes a creature of a new species, we may say of the fields and plantations—

“Man is the only growth that dwindles here.”

To introduce improved methods and rear gardeners as well as plants, are the chief objects we understand of the present Society; the members of which will by their subscriptions, secure a supply of the best vegetables and fruits, Indian or European, for their tables; and of any curious plants or flowers which they may be desirous of introducing into gardens of their own. The first measure of the Society is the purchase of an extensive piece of ground in the vicinity of Calcutta, which is to be appropriated to the purpose of a nursery and kitchen garden; and the next step is to maintain an efficient establishment under an able Superintendent. The expense of the original purchase, and of the future establishment, must necessarily fall heavy, but it is not more so than will be adequate perhaps to the abundance and superiority of the supply with which the subscribers will be furnished, we infer, without other charge and by the immense public benefit that must accrue from such an Institution.

The following Gentlemen were nominated a Committee, for giving currency to the plan, and carrying it into execution:—

John Palmer, Esq. Commodore Hayes, John Williamson Fulton, Esq. Henry Alexander, Esq. Dr. Wallich, and Edward Brightman, Esq.

DR. WALLICH, Secretary and Treasurer.

BULLION IMPORTED.

The following is given as a correct statement of the Bullion imported into Calcutta, during the month of May last.

Dollars, 8,29,674 or Sa. Rs. 17,11,202	10	0
Persian Rupees,.....	24,376	0 0
Silver and Gold value in do....	68,865	0 6
Silver,	5,05,124	9 8
Treasure value Sicca Rs.,...	2,29,669	10 0
Gold ditto,	35,800	0 0
Pagodas 7,500 or	26,250	0 0

Total Rupees 25,99,287 13 8

Eminent Benefaction.—It is with no ordinary feeling of pleasurable gratification, that it falls to our lot to record one of the most extensive and useful charitable legacies, which has for a considerable time past, come within the scope of our observation. The late Mr. Martroos, a respectable Armenian Gentleman, directed by his last Will and Testament, that a considerable sum should be applied by his Executors, to the release of poor prisoners confined in the Gaol of the Court of Requests. The intention of this beneficent donor, we understand, commenced to be fulfilled the latter end of the week; and one-twelfth part of the entire sum, amounting to 2106 rupees, was appropriated to the payment of the debts of unfortunate persons confined in the above-mentioned prison; in consequence of which, 108 persons obtained their liberation.

NEW PROVINCES: NEPAUL.

A regular communication is now established between the Company's provinces and the Valley of Napaul by Amowah, the Chcheriagatee pass, and Muckwanpore valley.

PINDARREES: STATE OF THE ARMY.

Our Ukhbars from Holkur's camp extend to the 3d ultimo, and leave the Rajah's tent, surrounded by groupes of disaffected officers, who have again had recourse to the effectual process of sitting dhurnn, in order to extort a scanty supply of money from their impoverished master. Accustomed as we have long been to the observance of the extreme irregularity of native courts in paying the salaries of their domestics, we had no idea that this pernicious system could have been carried to such an extent as in the case before us. It appears by the confession of the Ranees that the whole of the officers and soldiery of the army are now thirty-seven months in arrears; and that the only donations which they have received during this period, have been a few casual sums unwillingly doled out for the purpose of quelling seditious movements. It may be true, that the Mahratta horsemen being possessed of grants of land may not be greatly in want of pay; but this will not hold when applied to the Hindoostanee troopers, and Pindaree hordes, who being soldiers of fortune, and carrying their whole estate about their persons, are mainly dependent for subsistence on the accidental gains of the day. The evils of such a system, but too apparent during times of peace, have frequently been witnessed in war by the desertion and crumbling to pieces of similar ill-organised and half-starved armies.

* * Such an army—if army it may be called—and troops in such a state are ill-calculated to meet an enemy well paid, well disciplined, hitherto masters of the field, and possessing extensive resources. The Pindarrees will certainly get themselves punished, and they well deserve it.

TREASURE: EXTRAORDINARY PEARL.

The Lucknow Papers intimate that the treasure of the late Begum of Fyzabad, was escorted by a guard under command of Captain Robertson of the 11th Regiment Native Infantry, into the Nabob's treasury, on the 18th of May. It amounted to eighty-four lacs and fifty thousand rupees.—These Papers state that during one of the Nabob's visits to the Resident, mention having been made of the great pearl now for sale in Calcutta, his Highness produced another of nearly a similar description, with the body of pearl, and the head, arms, and tail of gold and enamel: with this difference only, that its face was that of a man, and that in its hand it held a sword and buckler. This curiosity surprised and delighted the spectators.

MILITARY PREDICTION.

The following singular circumstance is said to have occurred during the late campaign in the Nepaul mountains. An artillery-man having deserted from the British camp was carried by the enemy to Muckwanpore, and on reaching the heights which commanded that fort, suddenly exclaimed, "Is this your boasted fort of Muckwanpore? Why" raising his stick to his shoulder, and looking along it so as to embrace the whole of the works with his eye, "I can fire into every part of it; the English will take it without a moment's delay." It happened that the Nepaulese Havildar in charge of this deserter sometime afterwards came over to the British camp; and having mentioned the foregoing circumstance, was asked if he could recognise the spot whence the artillery-man pointed on using the exclamation.—This he readily agreed to do; and accordingly on the approach of the army, led the officers to a rising ground which completely overtopped the fortress, and was judged to be the best position for our batteries.

MADRAS.

Receipt for dressing Tiger Skins.

"If the skin be fresh immerse it in water in which a handful of Alum has been previously dissolved, and let it remain immersed ten or twelve hours; but if the skin be dry, a longer time will be required to admit of its being well soaked. The skin

must then be taken out, well wrung, and dried. When dry the membranous substance is to be removed, and a paste, formed of equal parts of ground Alum, Rock Salt, and Europe Chalk, mixed with a little water, applied over the whole interior surface, and put in the sun to dry. The skin is then to be rubbed well with the hand till it becomes perfectly pliable, and afterwards rubbed with bone or any very rough substance to smoothen its surface. This process must be repeated three times before the skin can be considered as dressed. One seer of the above composition is in general enough for one skin."

BOMBAY.

The following letter, from an intelligent Correspondent, gives a full and interesting detail of the successful operations against a horde of Pirates on the banks of the Indus, subsequent to the Campaign in Cutch.

Camp, Nokasir Talow, 15th March 1816.

"We proceeded rapidly down the northern coast of Kattywar *via* Noanagur and Rambalia, nearly all the way in sight of the Gulf of Kutch, which cheered us with a charming sea breeze every day; on the 26th we entered the Okamundel by the Isthmus of Muddy. Our march so far was pleasant and uninterrupted. The country abounded in game, and our sportsmen shot numbers of them. Numerous clear running rivulets every where water its face, yet it is poorly cultivated and thinly inhabited, owing, I believe, to the distracted state of its government for many years. But under a settled and vigorous system, this large province might be a valuable gem to ornament any crown. The object of our visit to Okamundel was to extirpate a clan of Pirates who for a long time have injured, and prevented, the trade of the neighbouring seas. They opposed our entrance and killed some of the followers, poisoned the tanks and wells, and indicated a determined spirit of resistance. About eight miles inland we were detained three days, reducing a little fortified post called Dhinjee, situated in a most impenetrable jungle of prickly Pear. Every road and approach to it being blocked or broken up, we could not get nearer than three miles, either to reconnoitre or surprise it. However, by fire and sword we got to it, and our brave fellows took it by storm, when it was given up to plunder, the Pirates and inhabitants having escaped into the woods. The place was only strong by nature, but shews that in such a post a handful of de-

termined men may retard and baffle an Army for a long time. They had only three guns, and ginjals, with which they killed and wounded four or five of our Pioneers and followers. One of our Grenadiers was shot through the hand in the storm. Little was got by plunder, as their valuable property had been removed to Dwarka. Having left a garrison here, we sat down before the fort of Dwarka, but when our batteries were ready to open, the place surrendered at discretion, without a shot being fired. Here is a most magnificent Hindoo Pagoda to which Pilgrimages are made from all parts of India, and the riches of which are very great, yielding an annual revenue of some lacs of rupees. This place is delightfully situated on a charming creek near the Sea, in which the devotees perform their ablutions.—Along the bank are Temples innumerable, and in the water the fishes and gulls are so tame as to sport around the people bathing. This fort is by no means strong, but we placed a garrison in it, and another place called Barwalla, and proceeded against Bate, an Island in sight of the northern headland of Okamundel. But the overwhelming nature of our force induced the Chief to send in his submission, and his Capital is now in our possession.

"Having destroyed some small places that evinced a hostile spirit, without difficulty, and left the 5th Regiment N. I. in Okamundel and Bate, we are returning. This place is a march from the isthmus. We arrived here yesterday, and Colonel Barclay's detachment joined us from Kutch, when they settled every thing without loss or difficulty. Captain Whittle and 400 Sepoys are left to garrison Anjar and Toonia, and Captain M'Murdoch is fixed as Resident at the Court of the Rao of Kutch. Our Government seems to have gained a very great advantage by establishing a firm footing in that strong country. You will gain a correct idea of Kattywar from Captain Hardy's faithful map in the Hindoo Infanticide, but neither he nor Rennell knew any thing about Kutch. It is during the S. W. Monsoon, an island bounded on one side by the Indus, on its two others, by the gulph Ran—and Scind Ran. During the S. W. winds the Tides of the Indus rise to a prodigious height, and force the waters of that river to overflow a valley which separates Kutch from Scind, and is called the Ran—and at the same time the waters of the Gulf are forced up the Kutch Ran making a triangular Island of the Rao's dominions.

"The People of Kattywar, Okamundel and Kutch are evidently one race. They are in general large, fine, bold men, and

had we not entered their country with an overwhelming force, I think, we should have experienced much serious opposition. It is perhaps from the accumulation of sand and salt in the Rans that the climate of Kutch is so fluctuating. When the wind blows across them I observed the Thermometer, even in January, as high as 90° and a few days after a change made it bitter cold, and the Thermometer at 56°. By looking at the map you will see how near we have been to the route of Alexander the Great. How easy it would be for our Government to establish a line of frontier fortresses from Loodianna to the Indus. They would secure our Indian Empire from invasion from the North, and check the Mahrattas in their rear.

"I have left Okamundel, notwithstanding its fine healthy breezes, without regret. It is a poor barren place, a rock, but valuable as a key to Kattywar, and as a strong place, easily defended with a small force. We have received orders to return to Noonagur, the Jam's Capital, whose Arabs are in a state of rebellion, and he requires our being near to dismiss them. From thence we are to march to Juanuggur, a strong Hill City and Fort, on the southern coast of Kattywar, where some political arrangements require our presence.

"The first day we attacked Dhingee with 700 men, two howitzers, and three field pieces, under Col. Fitzsimons. A terrible fire was kept up for six hours, and the Pirates came out to attack us, but it all ended in smoke,—the jungle was too green to burn, and too impenetrable to be forced."

CEYLON.

FROM THE CEYLON GOVERNMENT
GAZETTE, April 24, 1816.

His Excellency the Governor and Suite arrived in Kandy on the 17th instant. His Excellency was met at a considerable distance from that place by all the Kandean Chiefs with every demonstration of respect and attachment to the British Governor: and they preceded his Excellency into Kandy in grand procession. His Excellency's arrival in the capital of our new territories was announced by a salute of nineteen guns.

His Excellency, we understand, expressed himself much pleased with the great improvements which had taken place in Kandy since his last visit.—The troops stationed there are extremely healthy, and Kandy has become the favourite station with them.

Since writing the foregoing, we have been favoured with a letter from a corres-

pondent in Kandy, giving an account of His Excellency's Tour, an extract of which we have the pleasure to lay before our readers.

Extract of a letter from Kandy, dated April 22.

Our arrival at this place brings the Governor on known ground, and the novel part of his Tour may be considered as at an end.

I believe His Excellency is much satisfied with what he has seen, and unless appearances are very delusive, the reception he every where met with expressed the genuine sentiment of real cordiality.

Safragam is a rich and beautiful Province abounding both in cultivation and planting, and producing a variety of commodities, such as areka nut in great quantities, coffee, pepper, wax, cardamoms, and several more.

The second Adigar was there in person and the next in authority, Eknelgoudie Nilame, who resides in the province, had given the most convincing proofs of his zeal for the service of Government and of the assistance he had been able to command from the people—at every halting place (about ten in number) extensive and ornamented buildings were prepared for the reception of his Excellency and Suite—and from the commencement of the Dessavony at Sitawaka to its termination beyond Halpe Cadavetty, the natural impediments of the road had been overcome with an admirable degree of industry and ingenuity, and a permanent line of good road formed for a distance of 40 miles.

Indulgashinba mountain, across which the Province of Ouwa is entered, is a formidable ascent; considerably more difficult both in its length and acclivity than Balani—Sickness had prevented the Dessave of Ouwa from repairing to his station, and a little misunderstanding on the part of the second Chief called Adikarum rendered our first stage down the mountain somewhat uncomfortable, there being no Bungalow erected at Dombakina the place of halting. The mistake however was afterwards fully explained, and we experienced no inconvenience but that of more than usual cold. The thermometer in the air at five in the morning was 51.

At our next stage we met the Adikarum, and his Excellency received great attentions throughout the remainder of the road to Baunila. This province, of which an extensive prospect appears from the top of the Pass, presents a continuance of green hills—these are not cultivated, and it is obvious they occupy a very great proportion

of the area of the district. The vallies, however, are fertile, and cultivated with care. The crops were in blade and looked very thriving—grain is the principal produce, and the inhabitants shew themselves good farmers, adding to the level ground a considerable space up the slope of the hills shelved into narrow Paddy fields, and watered in an artificial and beautiful manner, by the streams which every where flow from the heights.

At Badulla his Excellency gave several audiences, and conferred publicly with the Chiefs about the administration of justice, the support of local customs, the services of the people, current specie, and other subjects of principal importance, all of which excited much interest, and were arranged to the general satisfaction.

On Good Friday we had prayers and a sermon from Mr. Bisset, combining in the most happy and affecting manner the commemoration of our Saviour's passion, with the peculiar circumstances under which his Gospel was then first preached in a region hitherto so impenetrable to the light of Revelation.

The journey from Badulla to this place, little remarkable, except that after all we had met with of steep and rugged hills, bad fords and other obstacles of travelling, we found this part of our tour much the most arduous.

On the 17th instant the day of our arrival here Mr. Sawers had invited His Excellency to breakfast at the Palace of Candasale, where we saw an Arrack-still at work, the first experiment in the Provinces, and which promises in a short time entirely to save the expense and labour of carriage from the Sea Coast in this great article of supply; the spirit daily distilled at present almost suffices for the consumption of this garrison and is of excellent quality. Yesterday divine service was performed in the Great Hall of Audience to a Christian congregation of about one hundred persons.

We have just returned from seeing two wild elephants snared and secured in the great square. It is more amusing than the hunt on the coast. The Kandians understand the animal better, and train him to much greater perfection. Besides the tame elephants, properly so called, they have others, mostly females, half tame, having been frequently driven. Being let go again they form new herds—their haunts are known, and their consorts follow them—a troop of 23 passed quietly within a few paces of the Governor and a crowd of spectators into a craal formed in one of

the streets adjoining the square; of the whole only two were marked for capture, and they were secured to-day, all the others, except five, had been previously let go. The two taken were noosed by one of the hunters, then tied to a tame elephant, and afterwards to a tree. Particulars would lead me too far—but we were principally amused by one of the Elephants remaining after the first was secured, having tried the gate, and finding he could make it crack, put his strength to it, and broke through the bars. The whole number confined immediately rushed out, and run about the great square and in the streets; but they were constantly and easily turned, either by the tame elephants, or the hunters armed with sharp spears.—They were brought back three times, and as often forced the gate; at last the second was caught, and the exhibition ended.

The climate is remarkably healthy, not a single soldier stationed at this post has hitherto been attacked with sickness.

POTATOES, CABBAGES, WHEAT, INTRODUCED.

We extract the following from the letter of a correspondent with the Party of His Excellency the Governor.

"Amongst the novelties of the Trip, it has not been the least pleasing to find the Potatoe and Cabbage introduced with complete success, both at Kandy and Badulla these vegetables are common and extremely good Cauliflowers have been tried, and thrive well, Turnips grow to a large size, and all European Seeds seem to find in this country a climate and soil perfectly congenial to them. There is every reason to believe that our Settlements on the Sea Coasts will shortly receive the same salutary and abundant supply from the interior which Madras of late years has enjoyed from the Mysore Provinces.

"A trial of Wheat has been made on a small scale, and produced a great return, which when compared to the seed Wheat lately sent up was found much superior in weight and fineness."

JAVA.

DESTRUCTIVE PHENOMENA.

By letters from Java, we learn that there has been a severe shock of an earthquake on the Island of Bali-boling—one large town swallowed up, and upwards of two thousand souls perished—two officers are said to have been killed by lightning.

We regret to announce a most melancholy and fatal accident, which occurred on the 7th of this month at Sourabaya. A party of Gentlemen were at dinner in the house

of Mr. Brown, the Master-Attendant, when a violent tornado passed through the town—a flash of lightning struck the house in which the party was assembled, by which Lieut. Roxburgh was most unfortunately killed, and four other gentlemen, Captain Dudley, Mr. Brown, Lieutenants Pemberton and Sibbald, severely injured. We are happy, however, to add, that the two former have quite recovered, and that no apprehensions are entertained for the safety of the others.

ARRIVAL OF SOME NON-DESCRIPT ANIMALS IN LONDON.

Four new and nondescript animals are now exhibiting in the King's Mews Riding-House: they seem to be an extraordinary species of deer, lately arrived from North America. The following is a sketch of their natural history.

As these new quadrupeds are natives of North America, which has now been discovered for more than three centuries past, it must necessarily excite wonder, that neither the horns nor the skin of such a fine animal, nor its description, have ever before reached Europe, notwithstanding that America was discovered and settled, and is now occupied, by the descendants of Europeans.

The persons who have charge of these animals state, that a German naturalist, who had been employed several years in exploring that part of Louisiana, called the Upper Missouri country, brought them from thence over-land to Baltimore, where, as well as at Philadelphia and New York, they were exhibited for money.

They are in their nature very timid, and at the same time of such power and activity when grown, that it is not possible to take them out of the forest alive; but some remote tribes of Indians having discovered that they were susceptible of domestication, and of being trained to draw their sledges in winter over the snow, and ice, took them when fawns in nets, and brought them up in their houses with great care and kindness, thus depriving them of their wild habits, and making them at last of great value and importance for their services in harness.

Their flesh in the winter season is so juicy and nutritive that it is sought after with avidity by the white hunters as well as the Indians; in consequence of which, the species is threatened with an early and total destruction.

This animal is naturally inclined to be domestic. In his native abode he has his

peculiar family or fraternity; each family has its own peculiar range of pasture, and does not intrude into that of its neighbours; he is not a rambler, and this family attachment is so strong, the hunters know if they can knock down but one of them they can make sure of the rest at pleasure.

The name of this animal, in the language of the aborigines, is Wapiti, which has been adopted by Professor Mitchell, of the university of New York, and by the late Dr. Barton, of Philadelphia; but some naturalists have mistaken his character, and called him the Elk or Moose, which is an animal with broad palmated horns, and an uncouth figure, whereas the horn of the Wapiti is round, and his figure elegant.

The age of the male of this species is ascertained by its horn till it is full grown; he sheds them annually: the females have no horns.

The colour of these animals is, in the winter, on the body, of a peculiar dunish hue; the neck and legs are a dark brown, the rump is a pale yellowish white: the colour extending about six or seven inches from the tail on all sides, and very distinct from the general colour of the body. A black semi-circular line of unequal width (from a quarter of an inch to two inches) separates the white of the rump on either buttock, from the dun of the body.

The head resembles that of the common American deer (*Cervus Virginianus*) and of the horse, much more than that of the Elk or Moose, and is pointed and handsome. The legs are admirably formed for strength and activity, resembling those of the race horse, particularly the hinder; on the outside of each of these is a protuberance of yellowish hair, which is the seat of a gland that secretes an unctuous substance, and the animal applies it to smooth and dress his coat, which is so admirably constructed, that it is thus rendered impervious to rain, or to water if he swims across a river.

The Wapiti has an oblique slit or opening under the inner angle of each eye, nearly an inch long externally, which appears to be an auxiliary to the nostril. He has no voice like the horse or the ox, and this organ seems to be given him as a compensation; for with it he makes a noise, which he can vary at pleasure, and which is like the loud and piercing whistle that boys give by putting their fingers in their mouth.

The anatomist and naturalist will find in the structure of this animal a variety of objects highly deserving their best attention.

Notwithstanding the Wapiti has a cloven foot and chews the cud like the ox, yet he has a bridle tusk like the horse, and the lower jaw is admirably fitted to be operated upon by a bridle and bit. The tongue is remarkable for its softness and smoothness.

The Wapiti is esteemed, and justly the pride of the American forest, being unquestionably the handsomest and most valuable native quadruped that has yet been discovered in that extensive country. He is mature when he is twelve years old, and his full size is about eighteen hands. The largest of the two males now in the King's Mews is full fourteen hands, and that he has but lately entered his sixth year is manifest from his horns.

Like all other animals that are long in coming to maturity, they live to a great age; the full extent of their lives is indeed not perfectly known; but the Indians (who keep no registers) say of a man, when he is grown in years and inactive, that "he is as old as a Wapiti," which certainly indicates that this animal must at least equal the age of him to whom he is compared.

The two females appear to be smaller and somewhat younger than the males; their necks resemble in some degree that of the dromedary.

The food of the Wapiti, in a domestic state, is the same as that of the cow or the horse, and they are, if properly managed, equally tractable. Ill usage or harshness makes them alarmed and impatient; but they are very sensible of benefits, and lick the hand that feeds them.

No quadruped can be more personally clean than the Wapiti; his breath is as sweet as that of the cow. The males are attached to only one female, and the latter generally produce twins.

The Upper Missouri country is in the same latitude as England; its winters are a little more rigorous and its summers somewhat warmer; and it abounds in rich pastures of white trefoil, which the hunters call Buffalo grass.

From what has been stated, we find that these animals were exhibited as curiosities even in the principal American cities, consequently they must be unknown in all the cultivated and settled parts of the United States,

* * It is likely that these are not the only new animals that better acquaintance with the interior of the vast continent of America may furnish;—but, as they may soon be removed, to gratify the curious on the Continent, we presume that our naturalists will be gratified with this notice, and will supply its deficiency by inspection.

PEAKS OF OTTER.

[From an American Paper.]

The height of the Peaks of Otter deemed the highest mountains (from their base) in Virginia, and amongst the highest in the United States, which has hitherto been a subject of uncertain conjecture, has lately been taken by geometrical operations with an excellent instrument and great care.—They are found to be much short of the conjecture which has prevailed.

The following are the particulars worthy of notice.

The latitude of the sharp Peak (which is the south end) taken by a single observation made on its apex, is 37 deg. 38 min. 17 sec. North. By a mean of the observations of the height of north Peak, above the surface of the Otter River is 3163½ feet; of the south or Sharp Peak, 2946½ feet. Their difference of height 157 feet. The distance of the two summits is nearly 1 and 8-10ths of a mile, but exactly 9507½ feet. The magnetic bearing of the summit of the North from that of the South Peak is, N. 35 deg. 50 min. east—from which two deg. must be subtracted for the present variation of the needle. The base lines measured, the one of 2806 feet or 55-100 of a mile; the other of 6589 feet or 1¼ mile, were on the plains of the Otter River, belonging to Christopher Clarke, Esq. and the heirs of Andrew Donald, near the mill of the latter; a former line in exact direction to the axis of the South Peak, the latter nearly parallel with the bearing of the Peak from the other. The distance of the base lines measured from the points in the basis of the mountains vertically, under their summits, was, the nearest, 1600 feet; the farthest 24,523 feet, or about four miles generally. Supposing the radius of the earth 3965 miles, the north Peak may be seen over a level country to the distance of 62½ miles; this will include the whole or part of the counties of Amherst, Nelson, Albemarle, Fluvanna, Buckingham, Cumberland, Franklin, Bedford, Campbell, Prince Edward, Charlotte, Patrick, Henry, Pennsylvania, and Halifax; and it may be seen over the summit of the Blue Ridge, in Rockbridge and Botetout.

* * We are glad to see that America is getting forward in the Sciences, and applies them to valuable Geographical purposes. To say the least, this measurement has corrected a prevalent popular delusion; and has restored to their true dimensions, mountains, which estimate and conjecture had greatly heightened and enlarged.

HINTS, PLANS, and PROCEEDINGS OF Benevolence.

— Homo sum :
Hominum nihil a me alienum puto.

THE TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE HIBERNIAN SOCIETY, FOR ESTABLISHING SCHOOLS, AND CIRCULATING THE HOLY SCRIPTURES IN IRELAND.

Extracts from the Address of the Committee.

THAT in Ireland the condition of the poor is characterized by gross ignorance and immorality; that their children are rising into life, without instruction to enlighten, or principles to moralize them; that the Catholic religion, by systematically and determinately withholding the Scriptures from the greater part of the population, prevents the diffusion of Divine light and influence, and perpetuates mental degradation and depravity; are truths, too evident to be doubted, too serious to be slighted, and too awful to be neglected: and they unite to produce a conviction on every reflecting mind, that Ireland presents a most impressive spectacle for the exercise of Christian benevolence, and a very extensive field for the ardour of Christian exertion.

The Committee are truly happy to report, that the Institution "has lengthened its cords, and strengthened its stakes"—that Divine Providence has continued to enlarge the sphere of its operations—and that, by the Quarterly Return which was made up to the 31st of Dec. it appears, that the number of Schools is more than three hundred, and that the children and adults educated therein exceed nineteen thousand.

The present state of the Schools is reported to the Committee to be such, as to admit of the most favorable representation being made of them. A Correspondent of the Society writes thus—"In a School at S— there are 117 children: their parents, in general, are so poor that the education of their children would have been neglected; and so depraved, that their example might have had a fatal influence on their offspring. These children are almost literally new creatures;—never did I witness such a change. Filth has given place to cleanliness; forwardness

the most indelicate, to a meekness and modesty the most engaging. Their proficiency in the Scriptures is very pleasing; and, from the answers they give, and the striking change in their whole deportment, it may be hoped that God has written his truth on their heart."

The Visitors to the Schools (consisting principally of resident Clergymen) report very favourably of the proficiency of the children in learning, and in their Scripture lessons; and also of the readiness and pertinency with which they answer such questions as are put to them, concerning what they read.

From the Schools the word of God extends an enlightening and purifying influence to the cottages, and penetrates the strong holds of ignorance and superstition. The New Testament is the school-book for the children; their parents are pleased at hearing it read to them; it speaks for itself: their attention is engaged; they soon perceive that it is not that pernicious thing they were taught to believe it was; prejudices subside, and admiration increases to an affectionate attachment and sincere reverence for the word of God; which, but for the Schools, they probably would never have heard of. And so sensible of the value of the Schools to their children, have some parents been, that when distance and the severity of the season would have prevented the children from travelling to the Schools, their parents have actually brought them thereto on their backs.

Teaching to read in Irish is sedulously promoted in every district in which that language is known; an Irish class is formed in every School, when it is desired by the people, and likely to be useful.

The Committee have also the pleasure to state, that the greatest attention is paid to Adults, who live in the neighbourhood of the Schools, and who can be induced to learn to read, either in English or Irish, after the working hours of the day, and on Sundays; that in the course of one quarter's attendance and instruction, many of them are able to read the New Testament intelligibly; and that these become Irish readers in the different villages where they reside. This collateral branch of the proceedings of the Hibernian Society is acquiring strength and enlargement—is assuming an aspect of the most favourable nature, and affording an anticipation of the most important and extensive benefits.

It is indeed truly pleasing, that none of the districts, in which our Schools have been established, have been at all disturb-

ed; and were the disturbances to extend to the counties wherein the Schools are placed, though they might more or less prevail, as the number of adults hitherto benefitted bears but a small proportion to the population of those districts, yet I think that the evils would by no means have such a general spread in them, as in districts less favoured with Scriptural light and instruction. But it is when the rising generation, the *matériel* of the Schools, come into action, that the salutary effects of the operations of the Hibernian Society will be fully developed. The change may then be expected to be most important and glorious. The political incendiary, and the intolerant and bigotted priest, will lose their influence; every succeeding generation will be removed farther from their grasp; error, superstition, and disloyalty will give place to religion, industry, domestic and national peace, and all Erin stretch forth her hands to God, and lift up her voice to Him, in thanks and praise.

The British and Foreign Bible Society, with its wonted liberality, has presented thirteen hundred Irish, and one thousand English, Testaments.

In Ireland, the Roscommon Auxiliary Bible Society, on the recommendation of the Bishop of Elphin, has favoured this Institution with eight hundred Testaments, and the Sligo Branch Society with three hundred Testaments.

The enlarged operations of the Society during the last year, have produced an increase of above 7,000 pupils in the Schools under its patronage, which now present an aggregate of upwards of 19,000 scholars of both sexes, who are partaking the privileges of education, and the blessings of Scriptural instruction, at the expense of this institution. Another point is, that applications for opening additional Schools, and facilities for extending this important and benevolent system to other counties, than those which have hitherto been benefitted by it, are continually presented to the views and wishes of the Committee; but these they cannot venture to prosecute until the pecuniary concerns of the Society shall receive such a necessary and appropriate increase, as shall enable the Committee to discharge the present debt to the Treasurer, and also afford them fair and just encouragement to extend the operations of the Society.

Extracts from the Correspondence.

In one county a Catholic priest not only allows the School to be kept in his chapel, but has devoted, as a donation for its support, the interest of 200l. Another has be-

haved in the kindest manner to Mr. S—— the inspector; lodged and entertained him hospitably; received with much pleasure an Irish Testament which he presented to him, and intimated his wish to have an English Bible; which being mentioned by S—— to the Rev. Mr. D—— of G——, that gentleman immediately supplied him with one.

Baal is a most desirable situation for a School, being the ancient seat of the chief worship of the idol, after whom it is called. The name is not only retained to this day, but also all the abominations of Baal's worship. Thousands flock there, at certain seasons of the year, to do penance, perform the most superstitious rites, witness the grossest imposture in the working of pretended miracles, and join in the most abominable idolatry, drunkenness and uncleanness; after which they return to their houses to meet the adoration of their neighbours for having been at such a holy place.

In this kingdom when pilgrims return from Lough Derg, Croagh Patrick, or any of the holy places, they are received into all houses into which they enter with high respect and veneration. In general, on entering any house, the family kneel down to receive their benediction. By treating the pilgrims with all hospitality and kindness, they are sure that they participate in the merits of their pilgrimage; besides which, they frequently receive from the pilgrims, whom they lodge for a night, pebbles, or bits of stones, which, being brought from a holy place, are always esteemed sacred.

In the course of last summer, a female pilgrim, from Lough Derg, called at a good woman's house late in the evening. Her mother, who resided with her, and herself, after receiving the usual blessing from the holy visitant, kindly entertained her with the best; when, having contributed all they could to her comfort and refreshment, they retired to rest. The mother and daughter slept in one bed, at a distance from the fire, and the holy pilgrim had a bed to herself, more comfortably situated. At midnight, the mother, awoken by some stirring in the house, and perceiving the pilgrim, by the light of the fire, to be up and dressed, inquired what had disturbed her. She replied, that over fatigue had put her past sleeping, that she intended to sit up awhile, and would again try to get rest. Satisfied with this explanation, nor once suspecting the integrity of their holy guest, the mother and daughter slept until morning; but, how great was their sur-

prise, when they arose, to find the pilgrim fled, and that they had been robbed of their all! In vain was any pursuit: she had the start of them by many hours, nor could they know which way she had taken. The mother had lost her yarn, her only property, and the daughter many valuable gowns, caps, &c. which she had received from a respectable family, for whom she had nursed, and which she had carefully treasured up ever since. I have been thus minute to give you an idea of the simplicity of the native Irish, in the remote parts of the kingdom, and of the dreadful effects of the errors of popery.

The Irish language of this country is rapidly on the decline. The extension of commerce, and the great demand for the produce of the most remote districts of the country, which the late long continued war occasioned, did more for the cultivation of the English language, and its introduction into every part of the land, than the exertions of government for centuries. Exaggerated statements have been given of the proportion of the population of the country, who cannot speak or understand English; but truth would reduce those calculations, even as they respect the adults, more than three-fourths, and would exclude, with very little reductions, the rising generation altogether; nevertheless, while districts, or individuals, can be found, to whom the Scriptures in Irish may be serviceable, or more acceptable, than in English, it is a duty to teach it in our Schools, and to send it to every place, where it may be useful and acceptable.—By our pupils, our Masters, and our Irish readers, great good has already been done in this way.

O'C. informed me that wherever they stopped for the night, after they had dined, (according to the custom which prevails in those country places) the neighbours, male and female, young and old, flock in to hear something new from the strangers; when, being seated round a large fire, they very freely interrogate them respecting their names, place of abode, object of their journey, the news of the country they came from, &c. On being satisfied as to these things, they beg of them to relate some old stories, such as they might not have before heard, and, in return, are very willing to entertain the strangers in kind with the news of their country, all they had lately learned from travellers from other parts, and the legendary tales most popular among themselves. In these meetings S—, as the senior, taking the responses on himself, got over as briefly as he could the prelimi-

nary questions; and, coming to the legendary part, expressed his willingness to give them full entertainment in this line, in relating stories which they probably had never heard before, momentous with respect to their import, undoubted as to their veracity, and unequalled in their antiquity. This preface never failed to excite the greatest attention, and every eye and ear waited on the stranger, anxious to learn the wonders they expected.

Being in the neighbourhood of C—, passing the road on Sunday, he met the Master who keeps the Society's School in the chapel of the very friendly Priest, who received the Bible so thankfully from S— and entertained him so hospitably, as mentioned before. Being near the chapel in which the people were assembled, the Master begged of him to come in. He replied, he did not understand Latin. Pohl replied the Master, smiling, it is no matter, you will hear a good sermon; your presence there will keep the people from being prejudiced, and it will be highly pleasing to the Priest, who is a good friend to the Schools. O'C— consented, and the Priest, perceiving him, sent to request the loan of his Irish Testament. Having got the Testament, he opened it at the chapter from which the Gospel of the day had been taken, and, being a good Irish scholar, read it very audibly, in the hearing of the people. He then addressed them as follows:—"You have now heard in a language you all understand, what I before read during the mass in a language you did not understand; and all seem to be highly pleased with what I have now read. Now, this is one of the good books taught in the Free School, opened for the instruction of your children in this chapel, and supported free of all expence to you by good people in England. The English books also, provided by this Society for your children, are very good. One of them, the Testament, is the word of God, and if you wish to know the difference between the Catholic Testament, and the English and Irish Testament, provided by the Society, it is the same as if I should say, four and two make six, and you should say, two and four make six, which you all know is the same in the end. You know that I permit these Schools: and I not only permit them, but I command you all to send your children to them; and I shall be much displeased with the man who neglects so great a blessing provided for his family. These Schools will benefit your children and yourselves. Your children, educated in them, will not be like you, a poor ignorant people; and

who can tell but the words which you will hear your children read to you out of those books, may be the means of saving your soul, and of bringing you to everlasting bliss!

STATE OF THE SOCIETY'S FUND.

<i>Receipts.</i>	£.	s.	d.
Balance in hand	8	9	3
Sale of Exchequer Bills	409	3	2
Annual Subscriptions	400	13	6
Life Subscriptions and Donations	476	3	0
Auxiliary Societies	1245	14	10
Congregational Collections ...	145	9	2
Collection at Annual Meeting	42	18	11
Balance due to Treasurer	624	3	6
	3352	15	4

<i>Disbursements.</i>	£.	s.	d.
Salaries of School Masters, Inspectors, and Agents	2802	17	0
Printing an Edition of 30,000 Spelling Books	333	14	7
Purchase of Testaments	50	0	0
Printing Reports, &c.	93	7	9
Postage, Carriage, &c.	27	15	0
Assistant Secretary's Salary ...	25	0	0
Collector's Poundage	20	1	0
	3352	15	4

*** We have chosen from this Correspondence, those incidents which we thought most likely to interest and gratify the Reader. The subject has been repeatedly before us; and as we have formerly had the mortification to report the *opposition* of the priests, in various places, the greater is our pleasure in reporting, at this time, the acquiescence, the encouragement, and even the patronage, extended to these institutions, by others, in other places.—There can be no doubt, but what, if the Catholic Clergy withdraw opposition, and only hold themselves neuter, their flocks will gradually receive that light and instruction, which will fit them for their proper places in social life, and in the Religious World. We survey the gradual leaven with which knowledge is at this time progressively leavening the Christian World, with pleasure. It may be checked; but it cannot be stopped. We anticipate the time when the least instructed shall enjoy a greater portion of information, than for-

merly fell to the lot of many a mass priest, many a "Sir John," who contrived to pass through the world without censure, screened by the Customs and usages of the church. It is impossible, that rays of light by reflection, or refraction, should not, ultimately, spread all around. When diffused in the general atmosphere,—as they gradually will be, no wall can be built high enough to keep them out. Ireland will then do justice to her own talents, and understanding.

As to the social and confiding manners of the people, with the ill returns they sometimes meet for their kindness, they cannot escape the reader. We shall lay no more of this charge to a debasing superstition, than is fairly due: other countries, boasting greater advantages, have their impostors, their rogues, and their swindlers.

FRENCH NOTIONS OF ENGLISH REWARDS TO LITERATURE.

A French journal states that Literature in England is without encouragement, public or private! Now it is well known, that a living writer of poetry has received a sum for his productions, which it would startle a Frenchman to name. We believe we may safely state that his gains, for one year, by mere literature, have amounted to *six thousand pounds!!* In England, we know nothing of Government encouragement of literature, with the exception of the Laureate's two hundred a year! Madame D'Arblay (late Miss Burney) is now living in France; she can declare, we apprehend, that for her last novel, which was not her best, she did not receive less than fifteen hundred pounds. Mr. Coleridge's *Caprice of Christabel* procured him, we are assured, a bank note for one hundred pounds. The copyright of *The Rejected Addresses*, and of a few parodies of Horace, was purchased for one thousand pounds, of the authors, and sixteen thousand copies at least have been sold. Lord Byron's poetical works have produced to one person or another, a sum that may fairly be described as a considerable fortune. Mr. Southey has amassed a large and most valuable library, and lives in comfort and great respectability, solely for his literary exertions. The *Edinburgh Review* sells nearly twelve thousand copies four times a year;—it is a splendid property to its editor and its publishers,—while forty, fifty, sixty, and a hundred pounds are given for some of the essays of which it is

composed. Our French author has been most unlucky in his assertions,—for almost each of them admits of a denial as to the matter of fact. Ignorant, indeed, must he be, who represents literature as neglected and unsupported in England of late years. If he had said the popular eagerness and liberality had done mischief *in the opposite way*, he might have written to the prejudice of the country, which he hates and envies, for its superiority, with some effect.

CAUSES OF THE NUMEROUS SHIPWRECKS ON THE SCILLY ISLANDS, IN MOUNT'S BAY, IN CORNWALL, AND ON THE WESTERN COASTS OF GREAT BRITAIN; BUT MORE PARTICULARLY IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

The following remarks are from the pen of Admiral Swinney.

All vessels which are bound to the western shores of Great Britain, from the Atlantic Ocean, will always be subject to that disaster, without care and attention to the circumstances explained hereafter: for they will always be more or less a-head of their own reckoning, and, of course, will be liable to be on shore before they conjecture themselves to be near the land. This was no doubt, the cause of the loss of Admiral Shovel, in the Association, with the Eagle and Romney, in company, on the 22d of October, 1707, for, by our naval history it appears, they brought-to on that day, and lay-by till sun-set, when they made sail for the English Channel, supposing, no doubt, they had space enough to run till day-light, without getting into danger; but they were cast away in the night on the Rocks of Scilly, and every soul perished; whereas, had they sounded at sun-set, prior to their making sail, they might have known they had not sufficient run for the night. The depth of water at sun-set, to the best of my recollection, which will insure them safety in the longest night's run towards the English Channel, should be not less than seventy-five fathoms: of course, more than that depth, or having no soundings, will put them out of all doubt; but of this exact depth, attention to their charts must caution them, lest my memory should be in error. The mischief arises from vessels persisting to run by their reckoning, without sounding; more particularly are they tempted to this, if they have had fine weather in navigating the Atlantic Ocean, and, of course, confide more in their reckoning.

The reason vessels coming from the westward, will always be far a-head of

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their reckoning, say one hundred leagues, more or less, is owing to the effect of the Gulph of Florida stream; and how that operates I will try to explain, hoping the apparent simplicity of my description will be excused by all who think it puerilely so, as it is meant to explain it to all capacities, and particularly to those who may never have attended to the geography of the coasts of Mexico. The Gulph of Florida stream runs with more or less velocity, according to circumstances, to be explained hereafter, from out of the Gulph of Mexico, between the Bahama Islands and the coast of East Florida, and on its arriving as far north as the north part of the Bahama Islands, it takes a more easterly direction, to restore the level of the Atlantic Ocean, deranged by the trade winds, as will appear hereafter; and the influence it has in carrying vessels to the eastward faster than they seem to run by their log is, without doubt, the cause of the numerous accidents which have already happened, and will happen in future, unless proper caution is observed.

All geographers know that the winds, called Trade Winds, blow from the eastward between the Tropic of Cancer and the Tropic of Capricorn, generally about nine months in the year, and they are the cause of the Gulph of Florida stream; for they drive before them all the surface of the Atlantic Ocean, and that with a velocity, and in a quantity greater or less, in proportion to their strength. I have been in the Atlantic Ocean, when during near two months, we could not set a topsail, it blew so strong: and I have, at another time, crossed the Atlantic Ocean, when, I may almost say, I could have carried a lighted candle in my hand, without a lanthorn; all the time, and it would not have been blown out. The strength of the stream, therefore, must vary, and will cause an effect equally uncertain. This current it is, which, forcing its way into the Atlantic Ocean, to restore the level interrupted by the Trade, by a current inclining more eastwardly as it gets clear of the Bahama Islands, carries the vessels a-head of the reckoning. To explain this more familiarly, let one of us fill a bason with water to the brim, then blow strong on the surface, and the water will run over on the opposite side of the bason to which we blow, by little waves raised by the blowing. Take some of the water out of the bason, and then on the opposite side to that on which we blow, the little waves will rise against the side of the bason, and the surface of the water being raised

thereby, it will find its level again by escaping on the sides of the basin, each way; but let a card, or some other obstacle, be put on one side, and the whole quantity will escape by the other side, to produce a level. Just so it is with the water forced into the Gulph of Mexico by the Trade Winds; for, as it cannot find its level by escaping on both sides, from the Gulph; owing to the north coast of South America extending so far to the eastward, as again to meet the Trade Winds, it all, therefore, escapes on the north side, and takes its course along the east coast of Florida, until it passes the Bahama Islands, and then, as I have said, forces its way into the Atlantic Ocean, to restore the level interrupted by the Trade Winds. It cannot escape between the Islands, because it meets the trade winds again. This current it is, which, forcing its way into the Atlantic Ocean, governs the navigation of that sea, and carries vessels so much to the eastward of their reckoning, that they approach the western shores of Europe before they are aware of it; and the weather very frequently proves so hazy and cloudy, that no observations can be taken to correct their longitude, before they get into soundings. I have been informed in the west of England, that a vessel has been known (the name of which was mentioned to me) to have run on shore on the north coast of Devonshire, with all her small sails set, in the night time, right before the wind. But the frequency of wrecks, on those shores, is but too well ascertained by the many melancholy accounts which our naval history affords.

Vessels should, therefore, always sound at sun-set, whenever they get within one hundred leagues of Scilly by their reckoning, when coming from the westward: and the depth of water, or having no soundings, will ascertain what sail they may carry in the longest night, without getting into danger before morning. But the misfortune is, vessels will depend on their reckoning, and run for the English or British Channels without sounding, more especially if they happen to have had mild weather on their voyage. I, myself, in a two-decked ship, was near being on the rocks of Scilly, when coming from the West Indies.

The loss of the *Alexander*, East India-man, off Portland, on the 25th of March, 1815, when every soul on board perished, gave rise to the publication of these observations, which, though they may not possess much merit, it is hoped will not bring into contempt the humble exertion of

AN OLD SEAMAN.

. The heedlessness of our seamen is proverbial; but in no instance is it more gross and culpable than in approaching the British Channel. They do not consider that the same wind which is fair for their voyage from the westward, has its influence on the waters of the Gulph stream, and sets them more than usually forward. It also prolongs their extent and power, and carries them with proportionate violence against the coast of Portugal; insomuch that the reckoning of vessels coming from England is vitiated by this influence, driving them out of their course;—which in one instance cost Britain eighteen ships and a man of war, in a single night.—Knowing this inattention of our seamen, Capt. Hadley in laying down the Scilly Islands in his Chart, is opposed to have placed the westernmost half a degree, or more, to the west, further than they really are: not that he did not know their true position; but, by this honest fraud to induce the mariner to keep a sharp look out, sooner than he otherwise would have done. The perfection to which modern maps are brought has removed this salutary error: and it will be an unspeakable advantage if this remonstrance of Admiral Swiney should be attended with the desired effect, and infuse caution into the incautious.

If it were possible to compose a complete History of the Gulf of Streams, it would be found to comprize a series of Anomalies of the most extraordinary kind:—sometimes scarcely sensible, and not felt among the tides; at others so strong, that all vessels within its influence shall be many leagues out of their reckoning. In some places, it requires a strong wind to stem it; and we have heard of vessels which every day seemed to advance against it, but, after a fortnight, or even three weeks' sailing found themselves, on nearing the land, scarcely twenty leagues from the port of their departure. It is the UNCERTAINTY of this cause of error, that should render mariners vigilant, and even jealous; especially when fair gales and favourable weather have conspired to please them.

TWO WORDS TO A BARGAIN:

SECOND THOUGHTS ARE BEST.

The processes of art are rarely, or never, independent, one of another, nor is there one that can properly call itself detached, or isolated. Perhaps, this is the great secret which maintains the superiority of British manufactures. It is granted freely, that in some one point of manufacture the Continental artists equal, or excel us; but, in the whole taken together, in the general excellence of the several departments whose combined result does, and must, conduce to that whole, there is no country like Britain, so complete, and so masterly.

It might be supposed, for instance, that where Nature furnished the principal ingredient, that Art might easily furnish the accessories required by the manufacture, but experience has demonstrated the contrary. A remarkable instance, in proof of this, is related by Mr. Parkes, in his valuable and improving work, called "*Chemical Essays*," 5 Vols. London, 1815. The desire was—to obtain the acid of lemons in a crystallized, or at least, in a dry state, from the place where nature had bestowed them in profusion. Such a place is the island of Sicily. The process is, to squeeze out the juice and saturate it with whiting; dry this, and cask it up, for exportation.

Now, the island certainly furnishes lemons, in millions;—the farmers press the juice into casks, and the buyer racks it off into other casks. Here begin the difficulties; the casks are infirm, and unless imported, are scarce;—stowage is wanting, and much of the juice perishes before it is shipped. Then, saturate it with whiting, and preserve it: but, "*the island yields no whiting; you must send for that to England.*" It requires a large vat; but, *there is no wood in the island to make it of; no workman to put it together.* It requires baskets for draining—"the Sicilians make none such; fetch them from England."—In short, if England will have this citrate of lime, in a compact state, it must furnish—whiting—vats—pumps—casks—baskets, and ships in which to transport it.

Now, to whom, after all, does this commodity properly belong?—to its native island, or to an island fifteen hundred miles off?

The probability is, that citrate of lime might be made from lemons, and their juice, imported into England—might be made in England infinitely more readily, and quite as cheap, as in the districts which furnish the most abundant supply of lemons.

The history is instructive, to more classes

of people than one: THE RAW MATERIAL IS NOT THE ONLY ARTICLE TO BE CONTEMPLATED BY A MANUFACTURER.

"Having been introduced to a person, who some years ago formed an establishment of this sort in the island of Sicily, I have learned several important circumstances relating to this business, which have never yet been given to the public. I have also been favoured with the perusal of a great part of the correspondence which passed on the occasion; and having obtained leave to print the whole, or any part of these letters, I shall subjoin such extracts as I conceive will be interesting to those who may be desirous of acquiring more information on the subject.

In the first letter, which is dated Messina the 6th September, 1808, this intelligent correspondent says, "The time of pressing is generally in the latter end of the month of November and December, for till that period the lemons* yield little or no juice."

"The country round Messina consists of mountains of immense height, rising one above another, and thickly covered with fruit-trees, chiefly olives and lemons, which render this place the very best in the world for procuring lemon-juice."

"The quay surpasses most others, extending for a mile and a half, close to the edge of which ships lie in 20 fathom water. Formerly a range of superb houses, perfectly uniform, extended the whole length of this marino, or quay; but ever since the earthquake these magnificent mansions lie in ruins."

"As soon as the country people press the juice, they bring it in heret for sale. The buyers do not afford it warehouse-room, but roll it into the street, exposed to the weather and to the heat of the sun, where it remains till an opportunity offers for shipping it. It is therefore not surprising that so much is imported that is musty and perished, and that the English merchants often find it so bad on its arrival in England as to create a difficulty in procuring for it even the amount of the import duty."

* In one of his letters he remarks, that at this time of the year 200 lemons are generally required to furnish one gallon of juice; and that, on this account, there are presses in the island which are so constructed that they will squeeze many thousands of lemons at once.

† The farmer brings it to Messina in his own casks, and the merchant must provide casks to rack it into, when he takes it away.

In a letter dated Messina, Sept. 30, 1808, he says, "The pressing continues till the following March, the quantity of juice produced increasing every month, in proportion as the fruit becomes riper, and the necessity of gathering them greater. The juice is sold by the *salm*, which is a measure equal to 21 gallons English."

"The citrate, when taken from the baskets in which I drain it, is of a consistence and grain as fine as butter, and so delicate of touch, when about half dry, that if, as on some occasions, when the weather looked uncertain, it became prudent to remove it into the warehouse, to be under cover, it could scarcely be touched without breaking and crumbling into dust."

May 8th, 1809. "I have had many difficulties to contend with in bringing the preparation of the citrate of lime to any perfection; and this chiefly in the drying it, an object of the most material importance; and so much have I been perplexed on this score, that I have felt my expectations quite damped upon the occasion."

"I observed to you before, that the weather had not been settled enough to admit of any attempt at drying out of doors; for the high mountains hanging over us are until the present month continually bringing down showers; and the atmosphere, during this time, is very unfavourable to drying."

"I therefore made use of the upper rooms of my house for this purpose, where I spread out the citrate, and constantly attended to turning it and exposing it to the air for two months: it now appeared perfectly dry, and as hard as its original state of chalk; and wanting the rooms to bring forward more, I proceeded to pack it in large casks, to be ready for shipping. However, at the expiration of two or three days, when I began to fill up and cooper the casks, I found the article so heated that I was obliged immediately to turn it all out again to dry it better."

"The cistern" in which I work is capable of containing 12 pipes; but notwith-

* In another letter he says, "It is impossible at any price to procure a cistern of wood in this place capable of holding the necessary quantity. There is no wood to be obtained in the island fit for it, and much less could a workman be found who would be capable of putting it together. Even baskets for draining must be sent from England, as none but very small ones are to be had in Sicily, and those very poor and slender."

standing the large size of the apparatus, the effervescence occasions me much trouble; and this I attribute to the chalk being sifted to so fine a powder.

"Neither the monks, nor any of the inhabitants seem to have the slightest curiosity to know what the article is, although, until it is dry, it continually occasions a most agreeable odour."

June 22, 1809. "The storing of lemon-juice is here a most difficult and expensive thing, since the soldiers occupy all the places formerly used for this purpose, and also many of the convents, which have all very large repositories."

July 4, 1809. "I cannot recollect whether I informed you, but I have been under the necessity of hiring a large room formerly the refectory of the convent, the door of which opens on the terrace where I dry. This serves also to store the citrate when dry, and at times, when the weather looks squally, to bring it under cover; a very necessary precaution in this climate, as the rain descends in torrents unknown to us in England, and would very soon wash away every thing; so that you see, this business, when conducted on a large scale, requires plans and precautions which nothing but actual operations can point out to us."

June 22, 1810. "I find as much difference in lemon-juice as in wine, and both have more or less body, according to the particular soil on which the fruit grows. When fresh squeezed all seems equally sharp and good. The hot weather, however, is the test, and much will not bear it; it often changes *very quickly*, and a mawkish vinegar-sort of taste alone remains.— Though the early juice resists the heat the best, I can positively assert that, with the utmost care, there is no *certainly* of preserving its native sharpness in the hot months, but by the addition of lime, or some other agent."

Before I conclude this part of the Essay, it will be right to apprise those who may intend to embark in this business, that it will be necessary to send the whitening from England, as neither lime, chalk, nor any other suitable ingredient for the purpose is to be found in Sicily.

In sending out whitening or chalk, it will be advisable not to rely entirely on one shipment; for, should the calcareous earth be lost, it is probable the whole purchase of juice would be spoiled, before a fresh supply could be written for, and actually arrive in the island.

Parke's "Chemical Essays," Vol. III.
p. 47, &c.

National Register:

FOREIGN.

AMERICA: BRITISH.

Destructive Conflagration.

Halifax, (N. S.) Oct. 14.—A most dreadful conflagration broke out in the town of Halifax on the night of the 9th instant, by which several buildings were in a short time totally destroyed. The loss is calculated at 40,000l. which has ruined several worthy individuals, but little of the property having been insured. Fortunately there was scarcely a breath of wind at the time, or the greater part of the town would have been destroyed. The military composing the garrison, and the crews of the ships of war, were most actively employed on this distressing occasion, and have been highly and justly applauded for their exertions.

AMERICA: UNITED STATES.

Expences of living.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman of Cliff, near Selby, from his brother, at Baltimore, in America, dated May 25, 1816:—"You seem to complain of being oppressed with taxes; I will give you a small account of our's, in a free country as they please to call it. My house rent is £67 10s., tavern license £15 5s. 6d., furniture tax 25s., watch (gold) 9s., dogs 9s., water £4 10s. a-year. We are taxed for every thing we possess. I give you a statement of our markets:—Wheat 10s., Oats 4s. 6d., Barley 5s. 6d. per bushel: Beans we have none: Potatoes 9s. per bushel: Beef 1s. 3d. per pound: Veal 1s. 3d.; Mutton 9d.; Pork 10d.; Bacon 1s. 8d.; Butter 3s. 6d. per pound; Eggs 1s. 6d. per dozen; and every thing in proportion. You can now form your opinion of both countries."

Fire in the woods, not extinguished.

The destructive fire in the woods of the district of Maine still continues its ravages, by the last accounts. Some heavy rains which had fallen had tended partially to check its progress. The conflagration has not been confined to the brush-woods alone, as was first supposed, but *old forests* of many miles' extent have been swept away by the devouring flames.

Team Boats.

Mr. Hart, of Philadelphia, instead of a steam engine of so many horses' power, has introduced the force of the horses them-

selves, as cheaper than steam-engines, and as free from the accidents which, from mismanagement, have attended steam engines, on confined and crowded decks. These vessels so impelled he proposes to call *team boats*, instead of *steam boats*, and he has already built one 60 feet long and 41 feet wide, which he runs with success as a ferry boat. He advertises that he will build boats to run any distance by animal power as fast as by steam, and at half the expence.

Death; extraordinary Miser.

At Norfolk, America, May 16, Peter Forde, a native of France, and well known for his penurious habits, and strong attachment to the *precious metals*. During a residence in that place of probably twenty years, he continued in the occupation of a retail grocer, upon the most limited scale, his stock in trade seldom exceeding 500 dollars; yet in this inconsiderable way, it is asserted that he accumulated upwards of 20,000 dollars! The manner in which he lived may in some degree account for an accumulation so disproportionate to the means he employed. He denied himself all the comforts of life, kept no company, and employed no servants, except occasionally a negro boy to stay in the shop when he went out. One room served him for his store, parlour, bed chamber, and kitchen; and the whole expence of his household would be over-rated at 100 dollars a year. The acquisition of money constituted his only source of enjoyment; for this he gave himself up to a life of wretchedness in other respects, that might have challenged the compassion of mendicinity itself; and beyond this his ideas of happiness never wandered. He has left no relation, and we understand did not make a will; and being a French subject, his estate of course falls under the administration of the French Consul. Several thousand dollars in specie, we learn, were secreted in various parts of his lodgings!

More correct accounts say that this over-rates his stock in trade, which never exceeded 200 dollars, and that, by no other *visible* means than the profits of this scanty business, he had hoarded up nearly *fifty thousand* dollars! About 20,000 dollars were deposited in the Banks, 15,000 dollars he had sometime ago remitted to France, and invested in real estate, and about 10,000 dollars in gold, were *accidentally* found after his death, deposited in the false bottom of a wooden chest, under a quantity of old clothes and rubbish! The extraordinary weight of the chest, after its visible contents were taken out, excited curiosity, and led to the discovery of the treasure!

He has a brother living in France, who has a large family; to this brother, it was the last request of the deceased, that all his effects in this country might be remitted.—(Norfolk Paper.)

AUSTRIA.

Sporting at Vienna.—On the 13th of November, the meadow of Simmering near Vienna, displayed horse-racing upon a grand scale. Our Ambassador, Lord Stewart, won the first four prizes, three of which were against Count Szecheny, and one against Count Wenceslas Lichtenstein. Count Szecheny won the first against Lord Stewart. Each race was for 200 ducats. On the 21st, the races were repeated. Their Royal Highnesses the Grand Dukes were on the ground. A mare, the property of Lord Stewart, won the first prize against Prince Lichtenstein's horse. Prince Esterhazy left Vienna the same day, to proceed to Naples. The Prince will pass through his estates in Hungary: he has invited all the fashionable world to meet him there, to form a grand hunting party.

Incautious Astronomer.

A letter from Vienna, dated the 29th of November, says—"Prince Leopold, of Sicily has been so unfortunate as nearly to lose his eye-sight, from having imprudently looked too long at the eclipse of the sun on the 19th of this month, without the protection of a coloured glass."

BELGIUM.

State of the French Frontiers.

Brussels, Dec. 2.—For some time past robberies and all kinds of excesses, such as maliciously burning houses and barns, have begun to be again very numerous in the neighbouring French departments. The dearth of provisions is by no means the only cause of this; the numerous seditious pamphlets and incendiary writings, which have been circulated there for some time past, proves that the evil-disposed and adversaries of the Government, make use of every circumstance to increase the general distress. The Civil and Military Authorities have taken measures to check this evil as much as possible. In the towns and in the country, the National Guard performs its duty with double zeal. The military force must assist, and the Commanders of the Army of Occupation have been requested in those places where the means are insufficient, to assist the Magistrates to the utmost of their power. It is hoped that these measures will have the best result.

Fine Arts Patronized.

M. Saint Martin, Counsellor in the High Court of Justice of Liege, has given this city (Brussels) a proof of his regard, by requesting the Governor of the province to accept a certain number of paintings, to serve particularly for the instruction of young artists. These paintings are thirty in number, and his Excellency the Commissioner-General of Public Instruction has authorised the Governor to accept his patriotic offer, and to place the pictures in a convenient situation, till the apartment in the University, which is preparing for them, can be got ready.

DENMARK.

The late Eclipse of great obscurity.

A letter from Copenhagen of the 19th Nov. says, "the eclipse of the sun which took place to-day, was very visible: about ten minutes past ten in the morning, there was so much obscurity for two minutes, that one could neither read nor write."

FRANCE.

The Gazette de France has published a statement of the prices of the chief necessities of life in France, from which it appears that in some articles we have the advantage in point of cheapness. According to this statement, Bread cost 18 sous, or 9d. British, per loaf of 4lb.; Beef 7d. a pound; Veal 8d.; Mutton 7d.; Pork 8d.; Butter 1s. 2d.; Eggs 1s. 7d. (two dozen); Sugar 1s. 6d. per lb.; Coffee 1s. 5d.; and Candles 10d.

Price of bread: management at Paris.

In Paris the four-pound loaf is only eighteen sols (nine pence); but immediately out of the gates of the town it is sold for four and twenty. In some of the provinces bread is sold at eight sols a pound; and in many at seven. This high price of provisions, joined to the low wages which result from the want of commerce of every kind, causes the most serious distress. Potatoes are neither abundant nor good of their kind: they have been too much wetted in the ground to keep well. The crop of chestnuts has failed in several provinces of France, where they are the principal, if not the sole food of the peasants during four months, the want of them, in a year like this, is no small addition to the universal distress. In Paris, compensation is made to the bakers to enable them to sell their bread at eighteen sols. It has been at all times customary in France to make a sacrifice to prevent the inhabitants of the capital from suffering by a too great rise in the necessities of life; the expense of

this has hitherto been paid out of the funds belonging to the State; but it has now been intimated to the Council General, that the city of Paris must support this expense, and some tax will shortly be laid upon the richer classes for this object. The sum necessary at present is about 40,000 francs a day; but if corn should rise, this sum must be augmented.

*. * This has caused great divisions: the Parisian Council urging, besides want of money, that as the object is *national* the nation should pay the difference: the Ministers reply, they have no disposable funds.

Matrimony increasing.

It is the custom in Paris, to strike at the mint of medals, pieces called *marriage tokens* which are given by bride-grooms to brides on the celebration of marriage: of these there were sold, during the first and second quarters of the year 1812,—1,171; and during the second and third quarters of the year 1816,—2,224, being an increase of 1,053. It is unnecessary to state the reflections which must occur to every good Frenchman on this list.

Proportion of Parisian morality.

The small Almanack of the Board of Longitude presents this year much additional interesting matter. Besides a short and curious treatise on Finances, it contains tables of population which may furnish matter for singular remark. That entitled *Progress of the Population of Paris during the year 1815*, is a small treatise on morals;—a balance-book of morals for 1815, and gives a sketch of morality with a sort of mathematical precision. Of 22,612 children born that year, 13,680 were born in wedlock, and 8,932 out of wedlock; which proves by simple arithmetical proportion that morals are to corruption in the ratio of about 13 to 8, or that there are nearly two honest women for one loose one.

Proportion of duration of life.

Other French Almanacks give the following table for the population of Paris for 1815:—Of 20,000 children (as nearly as possible) born every year in Paris, 10,000 only attain the age of 20, and 6,800 attain the age of 45. One-fourth of the children born, die within the first year, and one-third never attain 2 years of age. Notwithstanding all the efforts of the French Government in support of vaccination, deaths by small-pox form a formidable item in this bill of mortality. The calculator proceeds to draw the inference, that

if the whole population of France be 29 millions, the middle term of human beings who attain the age of 20 years is 251,690.

Dextrous Criminal.

The Prevotal Court of Caen has condemned a man named Dumesnil to perpetual labour, and to be branded. This person had formerly escaped from the galleys several times, and always had got clear off. It was remarked, that if all the preceding sentences were united they would amount to the term of 105 years.

GERMANY.

Falls of the Rhine.

German papers state, that the fall of the Rhine continues to excite admiration, and to present a most magnificent scene. The height of the river is at Schaffhausen almost equal to that in 1770, when people traversed in boats the plain of Rorschach. In Appenzel, the mountains are covered with snow at the season when the flocks usually cover the rich summer pastures. At Geneva, the waters of the Lake and of the Rhone have not been so high for these fifty years.

Winter begun early.

The winter, it appears, has set in with extreme severity in the interior of the Continent. At Augsburg, on the 19th of November, the eclipse of the sun was entirely obscured by a fall of snow, which commenced at 7 o'clock in the morning, and lasted till noon. The ground was covered with snow a foot in depth. There was a great fall of snow at Frankfurt on the same day, and Reaumur's thermometer was from 9 to 10 degrees below the freezing point. If the frost continued, the Main would be soon frozen over, which would impede the arrival of provisions and firewood. The latter had accordingly risen to double the price. About the latter end of November the navigation of the Elbe at Hamburg was already impeded by ice. At St. Petersburg, about the middle of November, the Neva was frozen over for a day or two; but the return of milder weather enabled the barges laden with produce from the interior to proceed to Cronstadt and Riga, to the great satisfaction of the merchants.

State of the Sun.

The Rev. M. Stark, Canon and Astronomer of Augsburg, has observed in the sun a vast opening or cavity, 4 minutes 26 seconds from its eastern, and 15 minutes 7 seconds from its southern edge.—In that cavity, the apparent diameter of which is three times larger than the real diameter

of the earth, are seen two black hollows or holes, separated from each other by a luminous space, and the largest of which terminates in a point at its upper extremity, and is very wide, and crenated at its lower. Between this vast apparent abyss and the eastern edge of the sun there are several asperities, below which four small black spots are seen, and six above.—(*Gazette de France*, Dec. 3.)

HOLLAND.

Public collections: Charities.

Letters from Holland to Nov. 3 state, that in consequence of different provinces of that kingdom being much afflicted by the deplorable situation to which the unfortunate inhabitants of Gueldre, and a part of South Holland, are reduced by the incessant rains during the summer, it has been ordered that collections should be made throughout the States, in order to succour those who have suffered by the calamity. Directions have therefore been given, that in every town of these provincial States Committees should be formed to afford relief, and on being so established, they have sent addresses to invite the assistance of their fellow citizens. The Address of the Committee of Amsterdam is in these terms:—

“A dreadful calamity, of which there is no former example, has injured the fertile territories of Gueldre, and the rich provinces of South Holland. Continual rains, extraordinary rise of the rivers, and the overflow of the waters in the interior, which has been the consequence of these, have destroyed the natural herbage, and with the fruits of the earth, potatoes, and every article of indispensable necessity. In addition to these sources of distress, an epidemic disease has prevailed among the cultivators. It is not possible under such circumstances to indemnify those who have suffered loss, for the injury is incalculable; but it is our duty to assist thousands of our fellow-creatures in the cruel situation to which they are reduced by the unfavourable season, and to place them in a condition to preserve the cattle that remain to them, the only resource of the country people, either for the present or the future.”

The sum collected at Amsterdam for relief of the unfortunate inhabitants of Gueldres and North Holland, amounts to 47,000 florins, and that, from the other parts of North Holland, to 20,000 florins.

Usual fertility of North Holland, &c.

North and South Holland, Groningen, and Utrecht make together 140 millions of pounds of cheese annually, of which their

own consumption is not more than seven millions, or one-twentieth part: this large quantity, estimated at its average price, produces them about £1,800,000, or nearly two millions sterling per annum. The value of the butter they manufacture is full 24 millions of guilders, or about two millions more, of which their own consumption is about one-tenth part: all the surplus they sell, about £1,800,000 annually; these together, for these rich provinces of so small territory and extent, are a produce manufacture and exportation, of about 43 millions of guilders, or nearly 3½ millions sterling per annum, for butter and cheese only: at some times, in the last thirty years, these simple productions of the soil have sold for nearly double, or almost seven millions.

Corn at double expenses.

The following curious fact has transpired relative to the importation of corn from Holland:—Among the cargoes which have already arrived, are several which were originally sent from the Baltic to this country in 1815, but which were afterwards sent to Holland in consequence of the corn bill passed at that time. This grain now costs at least double the price laid down in England, which it would have stood the English importer in, if then landed and warehoused.

POLAND.

Warsaw, Nov. 21.—By a decree of his Majesty the Emperor our King, of the 17th of last month, relative to the military conscription, which was published the day before yesterday in 60 articles, every person in the kingdom of Poland, without distinction of rank, origin, or religion, is for ten years a soldier, viz. from his 20th to his 30th year. Two corps of reserve are to be formed; the conscripts of the first are destined to complete the troops of the line, and those of the second come into their places.

From the Conscription are exempt—Foreigners and their sons born abroad, only sons, one son out of each family, brothers as guardians of their minor brothers, widowers who have children, the officers of state, those married before this decree was published, or who shall be married in future, before the age of 20, the clergy, professors, lawyers, physicians, surgeons, manufacturers, artists, with their journeymen; and among the Jews, a rabbi in every commune. Substitutes are allowed. The conscripts of the first reserve must appear at their depot every year on the 15th of April, and exercise till the 5th of June.

PORTUGAL.

Heavy loss: Fishermen.

On the 5th ult. there was a very heavy gale of wind at Lisbon, in which thirty-three fishing-boats foundered, and above 100 poor fellows were drowned. The rapidity with which the gale came on is remarkable: not more than ten minutes before the fatal catastrophe it was a calm!

PRUSSIA.

Brandenburg, Dec. 1.—The great increase in manufactures which the kingdom of Prussia has obtained by the incorporation of the industrious duchy of Berg—of the productive provinces on the Rhine—by the recovery of the manufactories of iron and steel of Westphalia—of the bleach-fields of Bielefeld—of the linen and damask manufactories of Ravensberg, which Frederick the Great used to call his good spinning country, and the new commercial relations in general, have made a new office necessary, specially charged with this department. This post has been given to Mr. Knuth, Counsellor of State, under the title of Commissioner of Trade and Manufactures. The important questions which have already been brought forward respecting foreign commerce, and the system to be adopted by Prussia, obtain by means of this new office, which has at its disposal all authentic accounts, tables, and archives, a desirable organ, which guarantees to the Sovereign and the Ministerial Department a mature examination of all proposals that may be made, and at the same time a never-failing source, from which the riches furnished by experience towards commercial legislation may be drawn.

RUSSIA.

Statistics.

According to a special list, the number of births in the Russian Empire, of the Established Greek religion was in the year 1814, as follows:—

Males	643,388
Females	584,689

1,228,077

The deaths in the same period were—

Males	448,561
Females	399,261

888,222

Difference 389,255 more births than deaths. The number of marriages was 509,644.—Among the deaths were two persons one between 145 and 150 years old, the other between 125 and 130.

SAXONY.

University dissolved.

The kingdom of Saxony has just afforded another striking picture of the fermentation which it is doomed to undergo in consequence of the obstinate regard of its Sovereign for Buonaparte. The College of Erfurt, once the pride of Germany as a seat of learning, is no more! The funds for its support are returned as *nil*, and the materials of which it was built are to be used in the construction of a fortress; for Erfurt, according to the new limits of Saxony, must now be a place of arms!—History affords but few instances of a similar transition.

SPAIN.

The King of Spain, in testimony of Lord Exmouth's brilliant services against Algiers, has sent him the Grand Cross of the Order of Charles III.

Sale of honours in favour of the Virgin.

The following article affords a singular specimen of the policy which prevails under the government of Ferdinand VII:

"*Madrid, Nov. 22.* The King has granted to the Dominican Monks of our Lady of Atocha, the privilege of selling for their own profit four Castilian titles (of Marquis or Count), two of which shall be free in perpetuity from the taxes of *lance* and *de-mi-annate*: the produce of this sale is to be employed in the restoration of the chapel of the Virgin. This pious concession is not new in Spain, titles having been granted the same way on various occasions since the reign of Philip V. The Exchequer being exhausted of ready money, the King permits the religious fraternity which he wishes to aid, to sell a privilege, the produce of which would have otherwise found its way directly into the Exchequer."

Linen trade: Irish.

Extract of a letter from Cadiz, dated August 13:—"The linen trade, which had remained inactive so long, from the interruption of the South American traders, has revived, and large sales have lately been made of Creas, Britagnes, and Plittas, all made in Ireland, in imitation of the French and German linens, which they are superseding fast at this market: Droghedas are also a favorite article here. The article alluded to in this letter as being in demand, is of that description already noticed as having been so well manufactured by Mr. Dowden, of Bandon."—So then, if foreigners imitate British goods, we imitate theirs!

SWEDEN.

Small Pox exterminated.

In Sweden, the universal practice of vaccination has entirely exterminated the Small Pox; so that no case of that disease has occurred during the last two years; and the nations of the Continent, particularly Russia and Prussia, are making rapid progress to the same object; while in England the number sacrificed to popular prejudice in the horrid form of Small Pox, though constantly diminishing, is still very considerable.

WALES, NEW SOUTH.

Distresses from drought.

Letters from New South Wales give a deplorable account of the grazing and agricultural state of the colony last year, from the long continuance of dry weather. It is said that out of upwards of 80,000 lambs dropped, not more than 4,000 have been saved; and that seed wheat had remained 24 weeks in the ground, during which time there had not fallen moisture sufficient to cause its vegetation.

Accounts a few weeks later than the above, brought by way of India, and received within these few days, state, that the Colony had been relieved from the severity of its distresses by rains, which, if not so abundant as could be wished, yet were deemed sufficient, and an earnest of future security.

National Register :**BRITISH.***" Windsor Castle, Dec. 2.*

"His Majesty has enjoyed good bodily health, and has been generally tranquil during the last month, but his Majesty's disorder is not abated." (Signed as usual.)

Munificent present to the Arts.

The Prince Regent has lately received a very fine collection of casts, from the choicest ancient sculptures, from Rome and Paris, which his Royal Highness, with a view to the cultivation and the improvement of the Fine Arts in this country, has presented to the Royal Academy.

Bounty to Spitalfields sufferers.

WHITEHALL, Nov. 27, 1816.

"Lord LIVERPOOL, Lord SIDMOUTH, and the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER have the satisfaction to acquaint Mr. MONYMAN and Mr. BUXTON, that the

PRINCE REGENT will be graciously pleased to give directions that the Sum of Five Thousand Pounds should be issued to the Association for the Relief of the Poor in Spitalfields and its vicinity, at the rate of one thousand pounds a fortnight, out of funds at the disposal of his MAJESTY."

Prince Leopold's Birthday.

Monday Dec. 16. was the first birth-day of his Serene Highness Prince Leopold, since his residence in England and union with the Princess Charlotte, which was celebrated with particular attention, and every mark of respect. The Princess Charlotte declined prolonging her visit to her Royal Father at Brighton, and left there on Sunday, to be amidst, and enjoy a circle of friends and distinguished characters at Clermont House, to celebrate the day. The Prince and Princess Esterhazy, and Count and Countess Lieven, were of the party.

Notice of the Riots suppressed.

The following notification was issued from Lord Sidmouth's Office on Monday evening, and circulated widely through the country by means of the Post office:

"London, Dec. 2, 1816.

"Exaggerated accounts will probably reach the country of what is going on here. The most effectual means, civil and military, are taken by Government, to prevent mischief; and the same vigilance and activity, if there should be any appearance of disturbance in the country, will doubtless produce the same good effects."

Symptoms of improvement.

For some weeks past the three great branches of the revenue, Customs, Excise, and Stamps, are said to have been improving, and our external and internal trade becoming more flourishing.

Government has purchased its still large supply of prime pork, about 25,000 cwt. in Ireland, under 3d. per lb. for the meat alive.

Great negligence somewhere.

A Board of Longitude was held at the Admiralty on Thursday, Dec. 5, which sat a considerable time. It is said, that very great errors in the calculations for the recent eclipse of the sun have been detected in the Nautical Almanack for the present year.

Bank Resumption of Cash Payments.

The Gazette contains a Notice from the Bank of England, dated the 28th November:—"That on and after the 9th December next, the Bank will pay cash for all notes of one and two pounds value, that are dated prior to 1st of January, 1812, or exchange them for new notes of the same value, at the option of the holders."

THE REVENUE.

A statement of the produce of the Revenue, and an account of the payments into the Exchequer, for the last four years, ending

	5th July, 1813.	5th July, 1814.	5th July, 1815.	5th July, 1816.
Customs.....	£9,689,231	9,640,590	12,193,763	9,821,998
Excise	22,665,529	24,130,420	26,176,408	25,348,872
Stamps	5,168,942	5,475,872	5,228,906	6,223,843
Post Office.....	1,373,060	1,409,000	1,567,000	1,472,000
Assessed Taxes.....	6,022,227	6,470,390	6,289,026	6,020,302
Property Tax.....	13,065,436	14,317,127	14,174,133	14,226,442
Land Taxes	1,162,562	1,106,342	1,129,098	1,087,226
Miscellaneous	415,986	406,356	345,452	371,850
	£58,967,864	62,956,097	64,403,791	61,567,533

From this table it appears that the produce of the year ending the 5th July upon a comparison with the same period in 1815, is lessened about £2,800,000, but exceeds the produce of the year 1813 by £3,559,669, and that of 1814, by £1,611,436.

MISDOINGS FORMERLY AMONG THE ROYAL ATTENDANTS.

To the Editor.

SIR,—The insertion of the following will very much oblige
A FRIEND.

Extracts from a curious Manuscript, containing Directions for the Household of Henry VIII.

His highness' bakershall not put alum in the bread, or mix rye, oaten, or bean flour with the same; and if detected he shall be put in the stocks.

His highness' attendants are not to steal any locks, or keys, tables, forms, cupboards, or other furniture, out of noblemen's or gentlemen's houses where he goes to visit.

Master cooks shall not employ such scullions as goe about naked, or lie all night on the ground before the kitchen fire.

No dogs to be kept in the court, but only a few spaniels for the ladies.

The officers of his majesty's privy chamber shall be loving together, no grudging or grumbling, nor talking of the king's pastime.

The king's barber is enjoined to be cleanly, not to frequent the company of misguided women, for fear of danger to the king's royal person.

There shall be no romping with the maids on the staircase, by which dishes and other things are broken.

Coals only to be used by the king's, queen's, and lady Mary's chambers.

The brewers not to put any brimstone in the ale.

Twenty four leaves a day allowed for his highness' greyhounds!

Ordered that all noblemen and gentlemen, at the end of the Sessions of the Parliament, depart to their several counties, on pain of the royal displeasure!

Trade to the East Indies.

Since the opening of the trade on the 14th of April, 1814, to private individuals with the East Indies, 189 ships have procured licenses up to the 1st of August.

Important to Insurers

A public meeting took place lately, consisting of the greater proportion of the subscribers to Lloyd's Coffee-house, respecting the uses of *unstamped slips of paper*, in forming memorandums of agreements which are afterwards put upon policies of insurance duly stamped. The revenue to Government is 5s. for every £100 insured by sea voyages. The revenue thus derived from the great trade of the country must be immense. The Committee of Lloyd's have recommended stamped slips to be used, which may afterwards be exchanged at the Sea Policy Stamp Office, without expence to the insured. The late Act of Parliament is clear, that any person making insurance on any unstamped slip of paper, is liable to a penalty of 500*l*.

Custom House, Whitehaven.

The following remarkable entries of ships were made at our Custom House, in the course of Friday last, viz. the Wellington; (by a Manksman), the Marquess of Wellington (by a Scotchman), the Duke of Wellington (by an Englishman), and the Prince of Waterloo, (by an Irishman!)

Interesting to Farmers.

The following paper, which appeared in the first volume of the *Transactions* of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, may be worthy the attention of farmers:—

"Summer 1782, having been remarkably cold and unfavourable, the harvest was very late, and much of the grain, especially oats, was green in October. In the beginning of October the cold was so great, that in one night there was produced on ponds, near Kinnell, in the neighbourhood of Bo'ness, ice, three-quarters of an inch thick. It was apprehended by many farmers, that such a degree of cold would effectually prevent the farther filling and ripening of their corn. In order to ascertain this point, Dr. Rockbuck selected several stalks of oats, of nearly equal fullness, and immediately cut those which, on the most attentive comparison, appeared the best, and marked the others, but allowed them to remain in the field fourteen days longer; at the end of which time they too were cut, and kept in a dry room for ten days. The grains of each parcel were then weighed; when eleven of the grains which had been left standing in the field were found to be equal in weight to 50 of the grains which had been cut a fortnight sooner, though even the best of the grains were far from being ripe. During that fortnight (from 7th October to 21st) the average heat, according to Fahrenheit's thermometer, was little above 43. Dr. Rockbuck observes, that the ripening and filling of corn in so low a temperature should be the less surprising, when we reflect that the seed corn will vegetate in the same degree of heat; and he draws an important inference from his observations, viz. that farmers should be cautious of cutting down their unripe corn, on the supposition that in a cold autumn it could fill no more."

Public benefit to distant countries.

A General Meeting of the subscribers to the British and Foreign School Society, was held on Friday se'ennight, at the Free-Masons' Tavern. The Duke of Sussex took the chair, and the last report of the Committee was read. The report presented a very flattering picture of the progressive utility of the Society, who were now engaged in a work, the building of a general school, to the completion of which the sum of 1400*l.* only was wanting. The report was received, and ordered to be printed.—The most interesting part of the report was that which referred to the influence produced abroad by the example of the society, not only in France and Germany, but in Russia, and the remoter parts of Eu-

rope. A person from Mount Caucasus bore ample but impressive testimony to the universal excellence of their system; and amidst various other indications of external countenance and support, the Saxon Ambassador (Baron Just), through the mouth of Mr. Schwabey, begged leave to aid, that it was already established, and prospering in the dominions of his master, whose subjects had been for centuries remarked for their mental improvement, and whose country was the earliest scene of the reformation.

Bird of prey, follows sportsmen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester repeated, last week, his annual visit to Mr. Coke, Holkham. The shooting party repaired to Warham and were followed, during the greater part of the day, by a bird of prey, which constantly attended their motions, and was repeatedly fired at while hovering over their heads, without betraying the smallest symptoms of apprehension and alarm, even though the shot was heard to rattle on its feathers. In the afternoon it descended from its aerial flight, and settled on a tree, where it allowed Mr. Coke, attended by a boy holding a dead pheasant daunting in his hand, to approach sufficiently near to get a shot at it, which brought it to the ground. It proved to be a most beautiful female specimen of that rare bird the *Falco Lagopus*, or rough-legged Falcon, measuring very nearly five feet across the wings, and two feet one inch in length. The male bird had attended the chase at Wighton just in the same manner two days before, and had boldly carried off from a heap of game two partridges.—He was next day caught, also, in a trap, by the keepers.

Shelter for foreign seamen and soldiers.

The Helder frigate is now stationed off the Tower:—and the Lord Mayor has put forth a proclamation, calling upon all the Magistrates of the metropolis and its vicinity to send on board this vessel all distressed foreign seamen and soldiers found in their districts, to the end that they may be lodged and fed there, until they can be sent home to their native country. It is strongly recommended by his Lordship, with a view to the ultimate benefit of these unfortunate men, that after the present notice, the liberal and humane should refrain from affording temporary relief to any person of that description whom they may meet in the act of soliciting alms, as such assistance could only tend to protract their stay in this country, and of course also their misery.—The proclamation informs all seamen, natives of the United Kingdom, that if they will apply at the Mansion-house, they shall be

furnished with the means of returning to their respective homes.

Water wanting at London Bridge.

Owing to the high westerly wind, and being a neap tide, high water, expected at London Bridge at a quarter before ten on Sunday Dec. 15, did not take place at all, and none of the Scotch vessels in the river could sail, there not being water sufficient to float them.

Good beer? or none.

At a late meeting for licensing alehouse keepers, in the hundreds of Faircross and Kentbury Eagle, in Newbury division, the complaints made by the publicans of the badness of the beer served to them by brewers were so general, that in some instances their interference in, and monopoly of public-houses so flagrant, that the Magistrates, nine in number, unanimously resolved, "That the full extent of time for granting licenses should be allowed to several publicans, in order that they might procure other houses, which the Justices would license in lieu of those so monopolized, or wherein any undue influence had been used." And at the meeting, in the division of Marlborough, the Magistrates gave the innkeepers notice, that, in consequence of the continued complaints of the badness of their beer, if their brewers served them with bad, they were at liberty to brew themselves, or to buy beer wherever they pleased; and if, from so doing, they were turned out of their houses, licenses for other houses would be granted next year; and, on no consideration would those to the ones they had quitted be renewed. Further, that if, after this notice, they persevered in selling bad beer, they would not again be licensed.

Cider and Perry, diminished consumption.

The war duty on malt having been repealed, the manufacturers of cider and perry in Herefordshire and Devon, have determined to petition Parliament for a repeal of the duty of 10s. per hogshead on cider, imposed in 1805. This petition states, that the quantity of cider and perry made within the last ten years, either for consumption or sales, does not amount to one-sixth part of the average quantity formerly, and that there is at present no probability of future increase.

Frugality commendable.

The labourers employed in the Warren of Woolwich, have lately purchased bullocks in Smithfield market, and after selling the hide, offal, and paying for slaughtering and other expences, they have excellent beef at four-pence per pound. The

persons employed in the Dock-yard, have followed the example. — Commissioner Cunningham has had a shed built for their accommodation, and allowed them the use of a stable to keep the cattle in, until the time of their being slaughtered. The whole number of persons who thus supply themselves with meat at this cheap price, amounts to about three thousand.

Pauper suddenly enriched.

Mary Biggs, a pauper, upwards of 80 years of age, and who for several years past has been supported by the parish of St. Saviour's, while attending at Union Hall, as a witness in an assault case, was agreeably surprised by one of the parish-officers coming in search of her, to inform her, that by the sudden death of a distant relation, she had come into possession of a large fortune. The deceased, who during his life time had refused to give his poor relation a single shilling, and had suffered her to be supported by the parish, could not prevent her from becoming his heiress. The poor old lady had too much sincerity to express any regret at the death of her kind relation.

Charity recommended by Example.

In the present hard times, charity cannot be too earnestly impressed on the minds of our neighbours. We shall therefore extract an epitaph on this subject from "Verses for grave-stones," lately printed by Noble, Boston.

A person rich, and diligently charitable.

Born of rich parents; of their wealth the heir;
In high prosperity my life I passed;
Thus, ample were my means of doing good;
Thank Heaven! each day I did so to the last.
Wishing to do this in the way most just,
Objects I looked for, carefully around;
Honest, industrious, sober, frugal;—these,
Whene'er distress'd, from me relief and comfort found.
(Boston Gazette.)

Honesty and diligence commemorated.

We insert the following extract from the Luton parish-books, in hope that the laudable example of an honest peasant's industry and independence may stimulate others to tread in his steps.

Luton Beds, Sunday Oct. 6th. 1816.

At a public Vestry this day held, it being the first Sunday in the month, it is resolved, that G. Worsley, a poor labouring man having brought up fifteen children without receiving relief from the parish, but in one instance, by an accident, when he received 10s. He this day came to the Vestry and returned the said 10s. with most sincere thanks for the use of the same. We think it highly proper that such conduct should be recorded in the Vestry

book, to be handed down to posterity, as a memorial of industry, frugality, and independence: a man whose name will always stand as an ornament in the parish book.

(Signed) J. BRITT, } Church-
W. YARDLEY, } Wardens.
S. AYNWORTH, }
W. GREGORY, }
B. BROWN, } Inhabitants.
E. WALLER. }

Neither honesty nor diligence.

The Carlisle paper of October 19 says,—
“The number of children running begging from house to house, in this city and neighbourhood, is at this time very great. Some no doubt, are in want, but the greater part are young impostors, instructed in all the cant and cunning of those grown older in the art. They go in parties, sometimes to the amount of six or seven, and pretend to be brothers and sisters; they are fitted out expressly for their expeditions, and from morning to night, to obtain alms, are in the constant practice of lying and dissimulation.”

The Savoy.—Most readers know the origin of the Savoy, part of which is now pulling down to make way for the entrance to the Waterloo Bridge. Before the institution of parish rates for the support of the poor, the great men of the nation, together with those of the priesthood, were the only supporters of the indigent and distressed, and in this place was an Hospital, founded by Henry VII. for a master and four brethren in priest's orders, who were to officiate in turn, and stand alternately at the gate of the Savoy; and if they saw any person who was an object of charity, they were obliged to take him in and supply him with food. If he proved to be a traveller, he was entertained for one night, and furnished with a letter of recommendation, and as much money as would defray his expenses to the next hospital.

The view of that venerable ruin, the Cathedral of St. Cuthbert, at Holy Island, has been considerably improved by the wreck and rubbish of the fallen parts of the building being removed from the windows, which had for ages been blocked up, and by the great western door of the church being opened out, the architecture of which is the true Saxon, highly ornamented, with three columns on each side of the door.—(*Tyne Mercury*).

The venerable oak, at Northiam, Sussex, famed for its size, and having given shelter to Queen Elizabeth, who once breakfasted under its extensive foliage, on her way through the village to London, was last week partly blown down.

A pair of ancient mill-stones were discovered three or four months ago, full ten feet under the earth, near the antique corn mill at Cappagh, near Banbridge, in Yorkshire; they were covered with the remains of a strong leather hide; their construction is totally different from any now in use; they measure in circumference nine feet six inches, and twenty four inches in depth. They have lately been put in motion by Mr. W. Paxton, and run in the form of a dish, the one within the other, and work in a very superior manner.

Death of the celebrated horse, Sir Joshua.—Sir Joshua, the victor in the famous match for 1,000 guineas, with the no less celebrated horse Filho da Puta, was found dead in his stall at Newmarket, on Sunday morning last. Having been left the preceding night quite well, it was thought advisable to dissect him, in order to ascertain the cause of such a sudden death. On examination it appeared, that by some motion either in lying down or rising, he had broken the round bone of the near hind leg, the pieces from which fracture had separated the adjacent veins and filled his body with extravasated blood. Hence arose his death, in a manner as extraordinary as novel: Sir Joshua was five years old, by Rubens, out of a sister to Hap-hazard.

Herefordshire cattle.—At the recent sale by Messrs. Handy and Co. of Herefordshire cattle, belonging to Mr. Price, of Ryal, near Upton upon Severn, such was the celebrity of the stock, that they brought prices high beyond all former precedent, even when agriculture and breeding were in the greatest prosperity. Such an instance was never before known as 180 head of cattle (one third of which were only yearlings and calves) bringing the immense sum of £7,660.—The following are some of the prices:—

£.	s.	£.	s.
One cow sold		Bull calf . . .	126 0
for . . .	215 5	Yearling bull,	
Ditto . . .	110 5	(Waxy) . . .	341 5
Ditto . . .	129 15	Bull (Ryall) . .	262 10
Three year old		Ditto (Moses) . .	115 10
heifer . . .	173 5	Ditto (Warrior) .	136 10
Two year old		Ditto (Original) .	147 0
ditto . . .	252 0	Ditto (Wel-	
Yearling heifer	189 0	lington) . . .	283 10

Rara Avis.—On Wednesday se'nnight a perfectly white lark was shot on Point estate, in the parish of Feock, by Mr. Rogers. The oldest inhabitant in the neighbourhood never recollects having seen a bird of this description.—(*Plymouth paper*).

A pilchard was lately taken in Mount's Bay, Cornwall, which measured nearly thirteen inches in length, and six inches

round the body, and weighed nearly seven ounces. This fish, it is supposed, is the largest of the species ever caught on the English coast.

The supply of oysters into Brighton has been prodigious since the fishermen of that place have discovered the stupendous bed of these shell-fish, which extends more than ten miles in length and near a mile in width.

At Redruth, Cornwall, lately, the standard of copper ore advanced to £101 per ton. A few weeks since it was at £72. This seasonable change in the demand for the produce of the mines has diffused new life into the mining districts, and given employment to a number of persons who were, previously, involved in great distress. Tin has also advanced in the market.

SCOTLAND.

New Canal, important.

A canal between Edinburgh and Glasgow is finally determined upon. It is expected to employ nearly the whole of the men at present out of work in that populous district. The estimated expence is £264,940., and the annual receipts, after deducting every charge, are expected to amount to £49,000., being 15 per cent. on the capital embarked!

New wire bridge.

A wire bridge for foot passengers, after the model of those in America, crossing ravines, small lakes, &c. in that country, has been erected across the Gala at Gala-shiels, and is found to answer the purpose extremely well. To every appearance may last for a number of years at little or no expence. The span, is one hundred and eleven feet, and the breadth three feet, it is very neat and light in appearance, though, with safety, twenty or thirty people may be upon it at a time. The whole expence of this useful little bridge is only 20l.

IRELAND.

Valuable place ; determined.

The right of the Chief Baron of the Irish Exchequer to appoint his son to the lucrative office of Clerk of the Pleas, was decided in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, lately, when, after a trial of eight days, the Jury pronounced a verdict *against* the right assumed by the Chief Baron, and in favour of the Crown. We hope this sinecure place will now be abolished.

Judges DAY and DALY delivered their opinions to the Jury in favour of the Crown, and Mr. Justice OSBORNE in favour

of the Chief Baron. The appointment now estimated at 20,000l. a year, had an annual salary of five marks attached to it, 3l. 16s. 8d.; and was sold in reversion, in 1596, by the then occupant, a RICHARD ROWE, to a gentleman of the name of CARROLL, a citizen of Dublin, for 80l.

New vent for Irish linen.

A considerable quantity of linens were some time ago manufactured in Ireland, in imitation of those of France and Germany, and shipped for Cadiz. These, it seems, met with a ready sale at that port, among the South American traders, in consequence of which several thousand pieces are now in the Irish looms for the same destination.

RIOTS IN LONDON.

A placard to the following effect was posted on the walls of the metropolis and suburbs, on Wednesday, November 13.—

“At a meeting held at *Carlisle* (the *Carlisle Arms?*) Shoreditch, on Thursday evening, the 7th instant, it was determined to call a meeting of the distressed Manufacturers, Mariners, Artizans, and others, of the city of London, Westminster, Borough of Southwark, and parts adjacent, on Friday, at Spa-fields, the 15th of November, at 12 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning the Prince Regent and the Legislature, to adopt immediately such means as will relieve the *Sufferers* from the misery which now overwhelms them.

“John Dyall, CHAIRMAN.

“Thos Preston, SECRETARY.”

MEETING IN THE SPA FIELDS.

On the day appointed, as early as ten o'clock in the morning, about 4,000 persons assembled near the New River reservoir. At twelve o'clock the people continued to increase. The Rev. Mr. Parke, who took part in the discussion some time since in Palace-yard, mounted the roof of a coach, and harangued the people. He attributed all the causes of complaint among the people to the immorality of the country. Until some attempt was made, he said, with a view to reformation of manners, it was in vain to expect any amelioration of the condition of the people. This gentleman concluded by recommending the people to be circumspect in their conduct, as they were surrounded by those who would take advantage of any impropriety.

It was understood that the Committee who had called the Meeting, were sitting in Merlin's Cave, a public house ad-

joining, in close divan, and as the business of the day was to be there transacted, the people made for that point. The door of the public-house was consequently surrounded, and, after a violent pressure, several made their way into the room on the first floor, in which there are several windows that look to the fields. The conductors of the Meeting were coolly seated by the side of brandy and water, with other beverage necessary to cheer and keep up the *stamina* for "enterprizes of great pith and moment." A second coach at length appeared, conveying Mr. Hunt to the grand arena. He was loudly cheered by the assembly. Mr. Hunt was "*neat, trimly dressed*" for the occasion. He carried under his arm a folio Volume. A flag, termed Hunt's flag, was displayed from the coach-box. It was strictly a tri-coloured flag, *red, white and green*. Several mottos were blazoned upon it: the words "Bread to feed the hungry"—"Truth to crush the Oppressors."—"Justice to punish crimes," were legible. Mr. Hunt resorted to his old line of invective, describing all the public men, with the exception of Sir Francis Burdett, and himself, to be wolves in sheep's cloathing. Referring to the list of sinecures, which he relates on every occasion, he produced the folio volume before-mentioned, which he termed a little memorandum book. It was the Report of a Committee of the House of Commons on the public expenditure. The salaries found in the Civil List, and offices held by men for public services, as well as sinecure places, were alike subject to the asperity of his observations. All were wrong:—none were to be defended. Mr. Hunt, in the course of his address, discharged a volley of abuse. The whole press was venal, and no virtue nor principle was to be found in any, save and except himself and Sir Francis Burdett. Among other *novelties*, he read the letter from Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Gloucester, to the Bishop of Salisbury, describing the transactions of the Inquisition. The city patriots, he said, had deserted the people. They were cowering behind their own counters, or going up to the Ministers with servility, in order to get rid of Exchequer prosecutions. Those men had voted for the Property Tax, leaving the poor to go to the dogs. After a speech of three hours long, he moved a string of resolutions, put into his hand by the Chairman:—

The first stated, that the distresses of the country, in the unanimous sense of the Meeting, were occasioned by taxation.

"Secondly, That the maintenance of a British army in France was to support despotism.

"Thirdly, That keeping up a standing army in this country was subversive of the liberties of the people.

"Fourthly, That a lavish and profligate expenditure of the public money had increased the public burdens. The sole cause of the above abuse was the want of proper representatives in Parliament."

It was also resolved, "That a petition be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, beseeching him to take into his gracious consideration the sufferings of the population, and praying he would cause Parliament to be summoned forthwith, and recommend them to provide means to feed the hungry and clothe the naked," &c.

Mr. Watson, one of the Committee, seconded the resolutions. He proposed also, that, as it was uncertain at what time Parliament might assemble, they should meet again in the Spa-fields that day-fortnight, to hear the report of those whom they might appoint to receive an answer to their petition.

The motion having been put and carried by a shew of hands, a young man of the name of Wynne advised the meeting to take into consideration that they ought not to be led away by the speeches of any party or description of men. The country was in a distressed state. The prospects of the people, during summer, had been cloudy, and they were induced to hope something would have been done for their good.—Summer had passed, and in winter their prospect was gloomy beyond description.—If ever unanimity and correct conduct were required for the public welfare, it was at the present awful period.

During the proceedings a pole with a cap of liberty was placed on the top of a house.

Mr. Hunt, after the close of the business, was drawn, and accompanied by at least 3000 men, from the Spa-Fields to town, up Fleet-street, and through the principal avenues at the west end of the town.

Neither the Government nor the Magistrates had been remiss in their arrangements to prevent or instantly to suppress any breach of the peace. Several regiments of cavalry from Hounslow and Runford were brought near to the place of meeting, and all the constables and peace officers, with the civil authorities, were in a state of readiness. Notwithstanding this, as might be expected from a mass so assembled, several detachments branched off to different parts of the Metropolis, being moving bodies of extremely uncertain course; the Police Officers, though alert and vigilant, were frequently baffled in their endeavours to preserve the peace. A great number of houses were attacked—their windows bro-

ken—baker's shops were rifled—butcher's shops—pork-shops, were pillaged, &c. &c. A number of the culprits were seized; and some have been put on their trials, and punished.

On Monday, December 2, a great crowd assembled in Spafields, to receive the answer of the Prince Regent to the petition of the distressed manufacturers and mechanics of London and its vicinity, voted at a former meeting. As a prelude to the scene that followed, and with the spirit of the ruling demagogue, a person mounted a coal-waggon, in which were about twenty people, chiefly in the dress of sailors. Several flags were displayed; two tri-coloured ones, on one of which was inscribed—

"Nature, Truth, and Justice!

"Feed the Hungry!

"Protect the Oppressed!

"Punish Crimes!"

On the second tri-coloured flag no inscription.—On a third white flag was inscribed, in red letters, the following:—

"The brave Soldiers are our Brothers; treat them kindly."

Many had bludgeons, others pockets full of stones, and some, it is said, concealed daggers.

An orator in the waggon then addressed the meeting in the following strain.—I am sorry to tell you our supplication to the Prince has failed. He, the father of his people, answered—"My family have never received petitions but from Oxford and Cambridge, and the City of London." And is this man the father of the people?—No. Has he listened to your petition?—No. The day is come. (*It is—it is, from the mob.*) We must do more than words. We have been oppressed for 800 years since the Norman conquest. If they would give ye a hod, a shovel, a spade, and a hoe, your mother earth would supply you (*Aye, aye, she would. Loud applause.*) Countrymen, if you will have your wrongs redressed, follow me. (*That we will. Shouts.*)—Wat Tyler would have succeeded had he not been basely murdered by a Lord Mayor, William of Walworth. Has the Parliament done their duty? No. Has the Regent done his duty? No, no. A man who receives one million a year public money, gives only 5,000*l.* to the poor. They have neglected the starving people, robbed them of every thing, and given them a penny. Is this to be endured? Four millions are in distress; our brothers in Ireland are in a worse state, the climax of misery is complete, it can go no further. The Ministers have not granted our rights. Shall we take them? (*Yes, yes, from the mob.*) Will

you demand them? (*Yes, yes.*) If I jump down, will you follow me? (*Yes, yes, was again vociferated.* It shall go no further.)

The persons on the waggon then descended with the flags: the constables immediately laid hold of the flags. Some persons attempted resistance, and two were therefore taken up forthwith and sent to prison. The constables succeeded in getting one of the flags.

Mr. Hunt then came forward amid the most tumultuous applause, and addressing the crowd, by the usual title of "friends and fellow-countrymen," related to them, at a great length, his correspondence with Lord Sidmouth, the Secretary of State, by whom the late petition had been presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent.

It was required that His Royal Highness should bestow on the inhabitants of the metropolis 2 or 300,000*l.* out of the Civil List; but instead of this, what had been done? Some enemy to his country, some corrupt minister, had persuaded his Royal Highness to send 5,000*l.* out of the Droits of Admiralty, which properly belonged to the sailors: those droits, the piratical seizing of which had caused so much bloodshed, and the loss of so many British lives. Having gone on for some time in this inflammatory style, he proceeded to read his first resolution, which was in substance, that a corrupt press had strenuously laboured to convince the people that Napoleon Buonaparte was a military despot, but that the preparations made for intimidating that meeting sufficiently proved that we ourselves lived under a military government. This resolution being put and carried, several more were adopted, to the effect of declaring the general misery which prevailed, which was manifested in the lists of bankrupts, the crowds that filled the gaols, the dejection on every countenance, and all the symptoms of approaching despair. That to attempt the remedy of such enormous evils by the mere demonstrations of a charitable disposition, was not only an ineffectual remedy, but a gross insult on the understandings of the people, whose attention should be directed towards that standing army of 150,000 men, which had never before been heard of in the history of the Constitution. Every thing was hopeless without reform; nothing could be attained until the House of Commons became the real representatives of the nation, instead of being what they were at present—the instruments of an all-grasping oligarchical faction. General reform was indispensable, a reform that would give every man of full age the right of voting in the election of

those who were to decide on the lives and properties of their fellow-countrymen. Perhaps the mode of electing by ballot would be a great improvement in this plan of general reform. These were the only means of restoring the country to domestic peace and foreign independence, to tranquillity at home and respectability abroad. (*Applause.*)

Mr. Haydon seconded the resolutions; and Mr. Waddington seconded the motion for presenting the petition, founded on the resolutions, to the House of Commons. The last-mentioned orator stated, that he had that morning transmitted to his Majesty's government a "grand and extensive plan for a general relief to the manufacturing interest, and through that to every class of the community throughout the united kingdom." He then went over his outline of a plan for establishing a company to be entitled "The Royal Commercial Company of the United Kingdom," for the purpose of opening a market for our surplus manufactures, to be directed by a board acting *gratis*, and consisting of 10 or 12 of the most ostensible *sinecurists*.

The question on the petition was carried with acclamations.

Mr. Hunt would take upon himself to say, that if it were the pleasure of the meeting to depute Lord Cochrane to carry the petition, that his Lordship would be soon enough out of prison to obey the summons, because he had no doubt that there were many more than pennies enough subscribed to pay his fine.—(*Cheering.*)—He therefore moved that the Right Hon. Lord Cochrane be requested to present the petition to the House of Commons, upon its first assembling.

After considerable clamour, it was finally voted by an immense majority, that the name of Sir F. Burdett should be associated with that of Lord Cochrane in their resolution.

Mr. Hunt had two motions more to submit—first, that they do adjourn to the second Monday after the meeting of Parliament; and secondly, that Sir F. Burdett and Lord Cochrane be respectfully requested to attend on that occasion.—Carried with great applause.

At the Spafelds Meeting, the coal-wagon orator concluded in these words: "There are 5,000 men in this place able and willing to follow me into the city, where we can teach them to relieve us."

—A body instantly detached itself. On reaching Skinner-street, Snowhill, one of the body advancing before the rest, entered the shop of Mr. Beckwith, the gunsmith, calling out "Arms, arms!" A gentleman who happened to be in the shop, named Platt, affably attempting to remon-

strate, said, "My friend, you are mistaken; this is not the place for arms." The ruffian instantly drew forth a pistol, and lodged the contents of it in the hip or groin of Mr. Platt. Three other fellows, who were by this time entering the shop, suspecting by the report that their leader was shot, turned round and fled in haste. The shop-door was instantly closed upon the assassin, whom Mr. Beckwith's shopman with great spirit seized, and hurried into the back shop, where he was given in charge to a constable, who permitted the prisoner to go up stairs. The latter instantly sprang to the window, threw up the sash, waved his handkerchief, and addressing the mob, assured them that they had nothing to fear, as there were but few persons in the house, and he might easily be rescued. Hereupon the mob attacked the house, and, besides committing various ravages, carried off the prisoner, and plundered the shop of guns, pistols, &c. Thus armed, they pursued their course into the city, with the view, it was apprehended, of attacking the Bank.

As the mob proceeded along Cheap-side, they loaded and discharged their pieces into the houses, as if to intimidate the spectators. Here they were met by the Lord Mayor, Alderman Sir James Shaw, and a strong party of the police under his Lordship's orders. As soon as the greatest part of the rioters had passed through the north side, directions were given to close all the gates leading out of the exchange, by which means three men with arms, having on them the name of Beckwith, were taken into custody. The remainder of the insurgents became exceedingly furious on learning the capture of their comrades and their banners: and not being able to force the Exchange gates, they raised each other upon their shoulders, and fired over the top of the gates at the Lord Mayor and his party, whilst others fired under the gates. A fresh force, however, arriving to his Lordship's aid, the ruffians departed, taking the direction of the Minorities, where they entered the shops of Mr. Brander and Mr. Ray, gunsmiths. From the former they took a quantity of arms, and from the latter they seized not only guns and pistols, but, it is said, also plate to a considerable amount. They also took from the premises of Mr. Ray two small brass field-pieces, on wheels, one of which was afterwards seized and lodged in the Mansion-house. They entirely destroyed all the windows and window-frames in the houses of both these tradesmen. All the prisoners in and round the metropolis were put into a state of defence, and had military stationed within for protection. The city

was well furnished with soldiers, both horse and foot: the horse paraded all parts of the metropolis during the evening and the night, and preserved order every where. —The Bank and East India-House were provided with sufficient force to repel any attack, and the City Militia kept watch in the Royal Exchange.—The Inns of the Court had their gates closed, and the shops in all the principal streets of the city were shut up.

Hunt, the prime cause of all these disturbances, rode from Spafields to his tavern in Bouverie-street, with an air of insolent triumph. He rode on horseback, in the midst of an immense mob, and occasionally stopped to enjoy the applause which his misguided victims showered upon him.

We understand there were also riots in other parts of the town, westward; but as these ended in plunder and pillage, and no blood was shed, they did not make equal impression on the public mind, with the excesses of that body which took its way into the city, but certainly were connected with a general and extensive system.

The reader has seen that a Mr. Watson was placed on the committee, and with his son was a conspicuous figure, and zealous in haranguing the mob. It is understood that the younger Watson was the person who affected to lead the mob, by jumping out of the coal waggon, and calling on the zealous to follow him. They are by profession surgeons, and their instruments of that profession, were found on the person who shot Mr. Platt, in Mr. Beckwith's shop, and after his rescue, others with his initials upon them. There could be then but one opinion as to the criminal who fired the pistol. And it became at length so sufficiently clear to induce the City of London to offer £100 for taking the younger Watson; and Government offered £500 merely for his capture.

A part of the Police of the Roads about the Metropolis, being informed of a gang of robbers, that infested the north road, were vigilantly on the look out, when they descried at Highgate, three men, one of whom they secured, the others got off. The person taken, proved to be the elder Watson, and it is supposed that one of the others was his son.

On Watson, thus captured, were found a pistol, the fellow to that fired at Mr. Beckwith's, in Skinner Street, and it was proved on enquiry, that the younger Watson had purchased two pair of such pistols a few days previously. They were compared, and the seller related the fact.

Mr. Platt it is hoped will recover.

PARLIAMENTARY HISTORY.

CHAP. VIII

House of Commons, May 24.

Woollen Trade.

Mr. F. Lewis stated, that it was his intention to move a resolution on the subject of allowing a free exportation of wool, the consideration of which had been referred to a Committee, that the House might come better prepared to the investigation of the subject. The purport of the resolution was, that the exportation of wool should be permitted from Great Britain and Ireland, but under such regulations as might afford protection to the home manufacturer.—Nothing could be more extravagant than the assertion that freedom of exportation would ruin the woollen manufacturers, as the monopoly of the home market was the prop of the woollen trade. Out of twenty-eight million pounds of wool manufactured in this country, twenty-three were for the home market, and only five for the foreign; and in the year 1814, that quantity was reduced to four millions. The Honourable Gentleman here drew a comparison between the woollen trade, and that of silk and cotton, and pointed out how much more productive the duties on the latter were, than those on the former; the duty on raw silks being more productive than those on any other excepting wine and sugar. In 1814, the quantity of cotton exported had been fourteen million pounds. So far back as the time of Elizabeth, the exportation of woollen goods had amounted to two million pounds. It had been also stated, that the cheapness of labour abroad, would ruin the manufacturers at home; but that argument was fallacious, as labour was cheap only in countries least adapted for manufactures, and the labour of half an hour was more valuable here than twelve hours in such a country. Our advantages from the produce of our coal mines, the use of machinery, exemption from the ravages of war, and the accumulation of great capitals, set us above all danger of competition. It had been also asserted, that the exportation of one pack of wool was equivalent to the loss of four; but that assertion, when examined, would be found wholly without foundation; as also another, that foreigners must take our manufactured goods, when they could not get the raw material. But, in fact, we had taught foreigners to do without our woollen goods at all, as they made woollen goods sufficient for their own use. That had been the effect of the prohibition to export long wool. Spain

and France afforded no market for English wool; and Russia, Sweden, and Denmark were nearly in the same situation. Our trade with America was owing to the long credit we gave, and would continue as long as that system continued. The woolen manufacturers at one time wished to have put down the calico trade, and, had they succeeded, would have lost as many customers as were connected with that trade. The Honourable Gentleman concluded by moving a resolution—

“That the exportation of wool from Great Britain and Ireland should be permitted, under such regulations as might protect the home manufacturer.”

Mr. Brooke commented on some of the statements of the Honourable Gentleman who moved the resolution. From 1781 to 1785 the price of wool had been 6½d. per pound; from 1785 to 1795 it had been 10½d.; from 1795 to 1805 it had been 15½d.; and from 1805 to 1815 it had been 18d. There never was a time in which the growers of wool came forward with less pretensions than at the present period.

Lord Milton thought that it would be wise to adopt the principle of the resolution, subject to the modifications proposed.

Lord Castlereagh thought the House was not in a condition to go to a final decision on the subject; he therefore submitted to the Honourable Gentleman the propriety of postponing the consideration of it till next Session, and should move that it be postponed.

The question was at length put on the original motion, and negatived without a division.

Monday, May 27.

Committee of Ways and Means.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after stating the new arrangements which had been made with the Bank, proceeded to the more general statements of the supplies granted for the present year, and of those which would be still required. The first head was that of the army: 9,665,000*l.* was the amount for military service already sanctioned by the votes of Parliament, from which was to be deducted 1,234,000*l.* for the troops in France, leaving 8,431,000*l.* including the expence for Ireland. The accounts of extraordinary grants, to about 1,500,000*l.* would be speedily prepared. The estimates of the commissariat, &c. were about 480,000*l.* from which 150,000*l.* for the army in France, were to be deducted. Taking the charges of the barracks, storekeeper, &c. at the sum of 2,133,000*l.* the total expence of the military service was 10,564,000*l.* For the navy there was voted

altogether 10,114,000*l.* from which there was a deduction to be made of the proceeds from the sales of old stores, which amounted to 680,000*l.* leaving the charge at 9,434,000*l.* Deducting about 184,000*l.* for the ordnance service in France, the expence of the ordnance department would be 1,696,185*l.* The total original vote was 1,380,000*l.* The miscellaneous services, he should assume at 2,500,000*l.* In providing for the debt due to the East India Company, there would be required 945,491*l.* No objection appeared to this, since the greater part of the debt had been incurred by the Company in assisting in the valuable and important captures of the Dutch East India colonies. The total claim of the Company, including probable advances, was 2,300,000*l.* but several advances from the Pay-office formed a set-off against the whole claims: he believed that, in January, Government owed the East India Company about 1,500,000*l.* A provision had been made for a portion of this debt out of the vote of credit of the last year, to the amount of 500,000*l.* which had reduced the debt to the Company to 945,491*l.* One considerable charge consisted of a repayment on the loyalty loan to the amount of 247,680*l.* Another item of charge about to be incurred was for a new silver coinage. The calculation, for the present year, was the sum of 500,000*l.* It would, however, be some time before the new currency could be placed in a state of forwardness. The next item of separate charge on this country was a sum of 1,500,000*l.* due on Exchequer Bills, held by the Bank as securities for a loan advanced in the year 1800. In addition to this, there was a sum of 2,260,000*l.* in arrear for the discharge of interest on Exchequer Bills, which taken together, and including debentures, amounted to 5,284,765*l.* The total amount for the joint charge for Great Britain and Ireland, for the service of the current year, would then appear to be 30,124,951*l.* From this was to be deducted the Irish proportion, or a sum of 3,145,656*l.* leaving a net sum to be provided by Great Britain of 27,279,295*l.* To meet this charge he had in the first place to take credit for the ordinary taxes, and for the surplus of the consolidated fund, which, from its produce last year, he conceived himself justified in assuming to be 2,000,000*l.* applicable to the service of the present. The accounts which he was now submitting to the House were made up to the very latest period, and they consisted, in addition to the sums already mentioned, of the war customs made permanent amounting to 4,998,000*l.* and the excise duties continued for five years, and taken at the sum of 3,500,000*l.* The amount of

charge on account of the interest of the national debt was 39,174,000*l.* and the whole amount of new debt would fall short of three millions. When he stated the probable produce of the excise duties at three millions and a half, he was aware that some uncertainty necessarily belonged to this estimate in consequence of the allowances to be made on the cessation of the present malt duty: but the arrears due from the maltsters would, he apprehended, be sufficient to make good this deficiency. The amount of these duties for the last year was 3,688,000*l.* The item on the ways and means to which he had next to direct the attention of the House was, the advance from the Bank of 6,000,000*l.* made before Easter. To this was to be added the lottery, estimated as usual at 200,000*l.* The next item was one of a peculiarly satisfactory nature, inasmuch as it consisted of the surplus remaining upon the grants of the year 1815. The Committee would be aware, that he had early in the Session estimated this excess upon the expenditure of last year at about 3,000,000*l.*; but it was gratifying to find, that it amounted to no less a sum than 5,663,755*l.* According to an account recently made out of the outstanding claims of the military, barrack, and commissariat departments, these arrears constituted a debt of 4,602,000*l.*, although against this there were to be set the balances in the military chests abroad, amounting in December last to 1,865,000*l.*, and leaving a net sum of 2,737,000*l.* To these arrears ought to be added 1,720,000*l.* due on account of subsidies. There was likewise an excess on the navy debt of about a million. The entire amount of all these separate charges was 5,284,765*l.* The item which next followed in the ways and means was the new advance of three millions from the Bank. He proposed also to apply a portion of the unclaimed dividends to the service of the public, to the extent of 301,000*l.* He should deem it his duty to recommend, that the Bank should retain a fixed sum, above which every excess should be available to the country, provided that ten years had elapsed without any call for them, and that they should still remain subject to the claims of their rightful owners. It was his intention to propose, that after the expiration of the limited period he had mentioned, all stock of this description should be assigned to the custody of the Commissioners for the reduction of the national debt. The next item was a sum of 110,000*l.* being a balance of unapplied money remaining in the Exchequer. The residue of the supply which would then remain to be provided

was a sum of two millions and a half, and this he proposed to raise by Exchequer Bills. This, however, would form no increase of the unfunded debt, but would operate only to replace a similar amount of Exchequer Bills granted on a former occasion, and would make up an entire sum of 12,000,000*l.* The following would then be the full statement of the ways and means for the services of the year:—

WAYS AND MEANS.—1816.

Land and Malt	£3,000,000
Surplus Consolidated Fund	3,000,000
Excise Duties continued for five years	3,500,000
Bank Advance on Bills	6,000,000
Lottery	200,000
Surplus Grants, 1815	5,663,755
Bank Advance on account of Increased Capital	3,000,000
Unclaimed Dividends	301,316
Unapplied Money in the Exchequer	140,000
Exchequer Bills	2,500,000

£27,305,071

The deficit in the revenue of eight millions and a half, occasioned by the cessation of the malt-duty and the property-tax, was supplied by the excess in the grants of last year, which had so greatly exceeded his expectations, and by the advance of 3,000,000*l.* from the Bank. He was desirous of intimating the strong hopes which he entertained of a speedy improvement in the circulating medium of the country. The only new pressure upon the money market would be the issue of 2,500,000*l.* in exchequer bills; and this, as he had previously observed, would not be so much new stock, but an exchange merely of similar securities. With regard to Ireland, he would so far anticipate his Right Hon. Friend, as to observe, that it was proposed to raise 1,700,000*l.* on treasury bills in this country, and to add to the Irish debt a sum of 1,200,000*l.* By a comparison of the increased produce of the sinking fund, with the charge of new debts thus contracted, there would appear, upon the joint account of the two countries, a reduction of debt to the amount of nearly three millions, a circumstance which he believed to be without example in the first year after the conclusion of a war. The interest of the new debt would amount to 420,000*l.*; and this charge he estimated would be defrayed by the produce of the soap-tax, which he took at 200,000*l.*; the duties on butter and cheese, which might fluctuate between 50,000*l.* and 100,000*l.*; and by the advantages derivable from the new

management with regard to the drawbacks on sugar. Reserving himself at present to afford what further explanation might be deemed necessary, he begged to submit to the committee a resolution—"That the proposal of the Bank for an advance of three millions be approved."

Mr. V. FITZGERALD observed, that the quota of contribution estimated to be due from Ireland for the service of the present year, was 3,407,794*l.* Irish currency, or 3,145,656*l.* British. The charge of interest and sinking fund on the present debt was 6,820,730*l.* forming a total supply of 10,234,524*l.* The amount of the consolidated fund, with the remains of the English loan, was 4,289,280*l.* subject to a deduction of various arrears, which left a net surplus of 991,570*l.*

SUPPLY.

Estimated quota of contribution,
1816, 3,145,656*l.* Brit. £3,407,794
Interest and sinking fund on present debt..... 6,826,730

Total supply..... £10,234,524

STATE OF CONSOLIDATED FUND.

Balance on 5th of January, 1816 £1,448,086
Remains of English loan 2,622,641*l.* Brit. 2,841,194

£4,289,280

DEDUCT ARREAR.

Arrear of contribution, 1815,
2,942,280*l.* British... 3,187,470
Outstanding Treasury
Bill and Lottery
Prizes 28,876
Inland Navigation 30,000
Building Record-office... 16,364
Grand Canal..... 35,000

3,297,710

Surplus of consolidated fund .. £991,570

The following were the Ways and Means by which it was proposed to meet the before-mentioned entire charge of 10,234,524*l.* required for the service of the year:—

WAYS AND MEANS.

Surplus of consolidated fund..... £991,570
Revenue, estimated at 6,000,000
Profit on Lotteries..... 100,000
Seamen's Wages 111,960
Loan on Treasury Bills in England, 4,700,000*l.* British 1,841,666
Ditto ditto in Ireland..... 1,200,000

Total Ways and Means... £10,245,196

—He concluded by proposing a resolution for raising the sum of 1,200,000*l.* by Treasury Bills.

After some discussion, the respective resolutions were agreed to.

House of Commons, June 7. New Coinage.

Mr. W. Pole, having moved the second reading of the Silver Coinage Bill, Mr. P. Lewes regretted that a gold coinage of 20*s.* pieces was not a so to take place. He saw no inconvenience or confusion in the co-existence even of the old pieces of 21*s.* and the new of 20*s.* by which every objection would be removed.

Mr. W. Pole said, our gold coin was, at present, the most accurate in the world, and the Committee had probably been apprehensive, that any alteration might affect the state of the exchange; they had, therefore, been desirous to make no alteration, except what was absolutely necessary, taking into the account also the additional expense.—The late Lord Liverpool, in 1805, had calculated the number of guineas in England at thirty millions, and to recoin such a number would necessarily be attended with a heavy expense. But, he believed, the number was not nigh so considerable. The suggestion of a coinage of twenty-shilling gold pieces, he should feel it his duty to recommend to the Committee with a view to the former resolutions being reconsidered—(*Hear, hear.*) The coinage of twenty-shilling pieces would be a means of assimilating the currency of Great Britain and Ireland, an object undoubtedly of much importance; and, in such a proposition, he trusted, the Committee would concur. In 1695, there had been two legal standards, which had been productive of much inconvenience. Guineas had then sold for thirty shillings from the deterioration of the silver currency. But all the evils would be done away, by the two metals going on simultaneously, as silver was only a legal tender to the amount of two guineas.

Mr. Croker was in favour of a coinage of twenty-shilling gold pieces, and thought the present the most favourable time for making a convenient division of the coin. The current coin of the country was most irregular, there being one measure for gold, another for silver, and another for copper; and these were not referable to each other without fractions.—Should twenty-shilling gold pieces be coined, all the coin of the realm would be altered; but he did not see that account disapprove of such a coinage. He thought the French plan should be imitated, and that the decimal arrangements would be attended with much advantage, if applied to the current coin of this country. If the ounce of gold were divided into five parts, each of these parts would be worth twenty shillings, and each shilling would be worth ten of our present pence; but the ounce of gold was at present equal to ninety-nine shillings

and four-pence half-penny, and there could be no difficulty in dividing it into one hundred shillings. The pound of silver might be divided into eighty shillings, and then we should have a shilling of the value of ten grains, and a guinea of the value of twenty shillings.

The Bill was read a second time.

Elgin Marbles.

Mr. Banks, after some panegyric remarks on these unparalleled relics of ancient art, moved—

"That a sum of £35,000, be granted to his Majesty for the purpose of purchasing the Elgin Marbles, and that the same be paid for them, without fee or deduction."

Mr. Curwen agreed in all that had been said of the excellence of these marbles as works of art; but he thought that the House should shew a disposition to relinquish its own feelings in forbearing to make this purchase, to shew the people, that an attention to the public distresses, and an anxiety to relieve them, was the object nearest to their hearts.

Mr. Hammersley said, the point on which he felt most strongly, was the dishonesty of the acquisition. The Hon. Member then moved an amendment, in substance, "That the Committee having taken into its consideration the means which had been employed to collect and obtain possession of the Elgin Marbles, were of opinion that his Lordship had not borne in mind that the character of an English Ambassador, which he sustained, might be sunk in its dignity by the mode in which these marbles were obtained, and that it be recommended to offer 25,000*l.* for them to his Lordship, in order that they may be kept on behalf of the public, till they might be reclaimed by the government to which they formerly belonged, then to be given up without any remuneration whatever, and that in the mean time they be kept in the British Museum."

—(Hear! hear! and a laugh.)

Mr. Croker, Mr. W. Wynne, Mr. C. Long, and Mr. J. P. Grant, supported the motion; which was opposed by Mr. Serjeant Best, Sir J. Newport, Lord Milton, Mr. P. Moore, and Mr. Brougham; after which it was carried 82 against 30.

The following sums were then voted:—

For defraying the expenses of the Mint.....	£13,630	0	0
For defraying the expense of the Office of Store-keeper General.....	44,800	0	0
For the Commissary in Chief's Office.....	405,240	9	10
Barraek Department	178,626	0	0
For Law Expenses.....	10,000	0	0

For expenses incurred by prosecutions relating to coin.....	4,000	0	0
Compensation for retired Clerks, and persons superannuated in the Office of Audits.....	1,850	0	0
For the relief of American Loyalists.....	1,500	0	0
For the National Vaccine Establishment	3,000	0	0

POLITICAL PERISCOPE.

Panorama Office, December 23, 1816.

If the writer of a PERISCOPE were to commit himself to the intelligence he receives from one party, only, whether at home or abroad, he would run the utmost risque of being misled and misleading his readers. Take home, for an instance, "Sir, we are ruined, irretrievably ruined! Never were equal desolations!" But, a long life of observation, including *fifty years'* acquaintance, more or less, with public men and measures, has deprived this exclamation of its sting. Three or four times at least, has Britain, with its connexions, been IRRETRIEVABLY ruined, in our memory. It will follow, that, three or four times, at least, has Britain risen superior to her then supposed *fatal* misfortunes.

All the world thought Britain ruined when France had given independence to the American Colonies. What did the fact prove to be?—that France herself was ruined—irretrievably ruined, by the efforts she had made to destroy her rival. Louis XVI. foresaw this; and when his triumph seemed most complete, his eyes dropped many a tear, at the costly consequences of momentary exultation. Britain recovered; and having seen her recover from that apparently desolate state, we know not how to despair of a repetition of the same miracle. Now, this fairly acknowledges a state of distress and calamity; we do not, we cannot, honestly say, unexampled,—unprecedented,—bad enough, certainly, but not so bad as to justify despair.

We even conjecture, that at the time we are writing, the Staple Articles of our Country, are considerably improved in demand, and in the price they bear at market, from what they were six or eight months ago: That is to say, they have begun to find the proper channels for their peace delivery, and these operate, though but slowly, and slightly, as yet. There is also, a kind of sentiment or presentiment, among the best informed, that things are either mending, or on the point of mending, and this is alone sufficient to cause them to mend. When this effectually

prevails among the public, the point will be almost obtained; Hope will put the great wheel of the machine in motion; and the lesser will follow to the very smallest.

Another word on the subject of Commerce, since it has glided in, as part of this PERISCOPE. The materials of manufacture are either native or foreign: if native the Country that produces them has the unquestionable right to make the most, and the best of them she can. But, if foreign, then the article is a compound of foreign material and native ingenuity in preparing for use. We therefore, read the declamations in the Continental papers, the complaints, of being undersold, the resolutions for excluding British commodities—say cotton goods, for instance, with great calmness, if not with a sort of apathy.

It is granted that you purchase the raw material—it being foreign—as cheap, or cheaper, than Britain; but, did you invent the MACHINERY by which it is wrought? Is that your's, or is it British? If it be British, and you stole it from Britain, blame yourself, if you cannot compete with the original inventor, and perfecter, of the article. What right have you to expect that you, who must be some years behind your rival in the business, should be able to meet her, in the long run, on equal, or superior terms? You cannot deny that whatever parts of the whole are her's, because they originated with her, are at least equal to your own: if then, by the habit of longer practice her management be better than your's, where is your right to complain of her injustice? her overbearing? her all grasping spirit? &c. &c. Acknowledge your own error; confess you have been misled, and blame the party who misled you: it was your grasping spirit which then induced you to take his advice: cease complaining of Britain; and censure only where censure is due.

This maxim "censure only where censure is due," should be held sacred in politics; but, it often happens, that much blame is thrown where none ought to attach. The most masterly strokes of politics are often misunderstood, those who conducted them are blamed beyond measure, when they ought to be honourably applauded.

Since our last the metropolis has been the scene of public disturbance and bloodshed. We should be glad to think this were the close of such doings. If similar plots, by the same means, take place in the country, will it be possible for the Go-

vernment to disband any considerable part of the large army now on foot? for the public peace must be preserved.

The Parliament is summoned to meet in the course of the month of January: we have already stated our opinion on the complexion it is likely to assume; but, this must, of course, be referred to the event.

It would, formerly have been thought an impossible transition from the Legislative Body of Britain to the Legislative Body of France: but time has brought it about, impossible as it might seem. The Legislative Body of France is newly elected:—at present it is quiet.

To speak our real sentiments, we have not the greatest confidence in this quietness. We should be but little surprised to see it change, suddenly. The French Public Stocks are unaccountably low; unless their price may be taken as indication of an opinion among the money-holders, not very favourable to the flourishing state of the finances of their country. France is a fine country, but it is not inexhaustible; and Buonaparte had drawn it down so nearly to exhaustion, that the utmost skill can, as yet, have afforded it little relief.

BELGIUM is profiting by the misfortunes of France, so far as obtaining a good price for her native productions, goes.

The armies stationed around her, pay, and must pay, for what they consume; to the great joy of the farmer, and the still greater joy of the merchant who deals in those commodities. The measures of this Government proceed on the maxim *Festina lente*: the end will be obtained more effectually; perhaps more speedily.

From the north we hear but little. DENMARK and SWEDEN and RUSSIA, we hope are all well; but we do not know it from recent intelligence.

GERMANY is quiet; except a few feverish symptoms, of no great moment; and possibly little understood.

ITALY is safe under Apostolic protection: but the thought of a representative government in the Pope's dominions is almost convulsive. As to Naples and Sicily, with the African Powers on the shores of the Mediterranean, somebody has bid them be quiet, and quiet they are.

SPAIN is quiet, too, but we hardly know on what principles. The Sovereign is no half-decided character; he is either uncommonly wise; or—

Thus have we gone over Europe; in which is much grumbling; but we hope no spirit of revolt; many wishes to be better, but, we trust, no attempts to realize them at the expence of the public peace.

Commercial Chronicle.

STATE OF TRADE.

Lloyd's Coffee House, Dec. 20, 1816.

COTTON.—The advices from the United States mention, that no extensive shipments are expected for some weeks; the holders of Cotton both here and at Liverpool were in consequence asking higher prices, which the trade seem unwilling to comply with.

"**Liverpool, Dec. 21.**—During the greater part of the week the Cotton market was very quiet, and about Wednesday some little decline took place in the middle and inferior qualities of Bowed and Orleans; yesterday however there was considerable enquiry for these descriptions: other kinds however continue dull: and of the Demeraras offered by auction, only two lots were sold. The arrivals this week are only 927 bags, and the sales amount to about 2,800 bags."

SUGAR.—When it became generally known on Wednesday last that no Sugars would be on shew this week, the demand considerably increased; there was however no briskness; the prices generally were without variation; in some instances Muscovades in speculators' hands were purchased a shade lower.

There has been no general request for Refined goods since our last; yet several rather extensive purchases have been made, chiefly we believe lumps, 103s & 106s. The export houses evince a disposition to secure goods at the present currency, but the Refiners decline the offers, except at a considerable advance: there being no bonding allowed, and the length of time that must elapse before the spring shipping commences, added to the further delay in recovering the bounty, appear great obstacles to the arrangements between the trade and the extensive exporters; goods for immediate delivery can be purchased lower than parcels deliverable in February and March next.

In Foreign Sugars there is little variation, the prices nominal.

COFFEE.—There continues to be great fluctuations in Coffee; Java and other East India descriptions, with the exception of Mocha, are 3s. to 4s. higher; good ordinary pale Jamaica 71s. a 79s: ordinary middling 82s. 6d; middling 91s. 0d; 656 bags Tiavannah went off uncommonly high. The East India Company brought forward nearly 3,000 bags, selling in the usual manner, with the drawback of 5s. on exportation.

The chief purchases of Coffee lately were on speculation: the cause of the temporary depression in Jamaica Coffee last week, may be ascribed to the shipping season having closed, and speculators having sometime ago made up the full quantity they choose to hold for the event of the spring demand; the consequence was a small decline in the descriptions which had been previously purchased extensively on speculation.

Very considerable interest is excited by Government advertising for 10 to 14,000 barrels of Flour to go from the United States to the British West India Colonies and Islands, one half to be delivered by the 30th of April; the tenders are to be given in to the Victualling Board on the 3d of January; it is supposed in the city, that this extensive contract will be the means of lessening the expected supplies from America, which, added to the high prices of grain, and the actual scarcity of good bread Corn, renders thereport that the Council have been deliberating as to stopping the distillers from using Grain extremely probable.

IRISH PROVISIONS, &c.—The new Provisions, Beef and Pork, of prime quality continue scarce, particularly the latter, and the general opinion in the market is, that the prices throughout the season will rate high, on account of the failure of the potatoe crop in Ireland.—Bacon continues to meet a heavy sale in the market. The sales of Butter by private contract have become very difficult to effect; the market remains in a very depressed state.

HEMP, FLAX, and TALLOW.—There is little variation in Hemp or Tallow; the prices of Flax are improving; the stock is very short of the usual supply, and the business lately effected has been very considerable.

SPICES.—The enquiry after Spices has considerably increased, and there is every appearance of a reviving trade.

TOBACCO.—The prices are declining in America on account of the appearance of abundant supplies; and also the low prices in Europe are stated to have considerably affected the currency in the United States. The prices are entirely nominal.

RUM, BRANDY, and HOLLANDS.—There has been no business doing in Rums. Several parcels of Brandy have been disposed of at a considerable decline.

OILS.—There is little variation in Oils; the market continues heavy.

NAVAL STORES.—There is an arrival of Rough Turpentine, 20s. we believe about the price. The market heavy.

Retail Trade has experienced the usual dullness just before Christmas. This occurs every year; but this year the absence of the Parliament, as well as the general order of the day for economy, have added greatly to the usual annual causes.

Bankrupts and Certificates in the order of their dates, with the Attorneys.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 23.

Abbott R. Coventry, draper. *Sols.* Woodcock and Co. Coventry.
 Barnes W. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Brown J. Halywell, Flint, druggist. *Sols.* Griffith and Co. Liverpool.
 Baddeley R. Coventry, grocer. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Bate J. Stourbridge, Worcester, mercer. *Sols.* Austice and Co. Temple.
 Cunningham C. Frith-street, Soho, money scrivener. *Sol.* Wilson, Mountague-street, Portman-square.
 Dalton J. and J. Newcastle upon Tyne, earthenware manufacturers. *Sols.* Clayton and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Davis W. Gloucester, carpenter. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Davies J. St. Martin's-lane, carpenter. *Sols.* Drew and Co. Bermondsey-street.
 Easthope G. Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, upholsterer. *Sol.* Turner, Bloomsbury-square.
 Feard R. Westoe, Durham, ship owner. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.
 George T. St. Woolas, Monmouth, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Jenkins and Co. New Inn.
 Johnson C. sen. and R. Johnson, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, spirit merchants. *Sol.* Beverly, Staple Inn.
 Jones H. Wellington-square, London, merchant. *Sol.* Clarke, Bishopsgate-street.
 Kelly A. Worcester, jeweller. *Sols.* Mayhew and Co. Symond's Inn.
 Lindgren J. H. Star-alley, Mark-lane, ship broker. *Sol.* Concanon, Crescent-place.
 Marsden T. sen. Curtain-road, horse dealer. *Sol.* Wilks, Finsbury-place.
 Maltby E. Nottingham, maltster. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple Inn.
 Mason J. T. Exeter, music seller. *Sol.* Bruton, Broad-street.
 Machell R. Dewsbury, innkeeper. *Sol.* Hartley, Bridge-street.
 Marden E. Prince's-place, Commercial-road, saddler and harness maker. *Sol.* Griffiths, Featherstone-buildings.
 Oldham W. Manchester, tailor. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Parry T. Kingston, Hereford, painter and glazier. *Sol.* Petwris, Gray's Inn.
 Stephenson W. Preston, Lancashire, linen draper. *Sol.* Blakelock, Serjeant's Inn.
 Wareing J. Liverpool, draper. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
 Wilson F. Durham, grocer. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Woolcombe W. jun. St. Michael's-alley, Cornhill, ship and insurance broker. *Sol.* Boswell, Austin-friars.

Wain J. Camberwell, wool broker. *Sol.* Hunter, Millman-street.

Wilson J. Coventry, wine and brandy merchant. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.

Willoughby B. and W. Thomas, Plymouth, and R. Thomas, Cheapside, hat manufacturers. *Sol.* Clabon, Tokenhouse-yard.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 14.

E. Daviss, Mydram, Carmarthenshire, auctioneer. R. Innes, Cheltenham, haberdasher. C. Stuckbury, Strand on the Green, Chiswick, dealer in horses. W. Pidgeon, Stock Exchange Coffee-house, tavern keeper. T. Burton, Liverpool, plumber. J. Webber, Sampford Peverel, Devonshire, tanner. J. Lowle, Oakhill, Somersetshire, hosier. N. Levien, Mabledon-place, exchange broker. J. Fletcher, Trafalgar-street, City road, merchant. J. Lodwidge, Richmond-place, Walworth, insurance broker. J. Swann, Birmingham, grocer. J. and T. C. Leman, Bristol, money scriveners. W. M. Taritt, Old Broad-street, merchant. B. P. Sanderson, Newgate-street, wine merchant. J. Hirst, Wapping-wall, cloth factor. J. Eyres, Tooley-street, poultryer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Nov. 26.

Goodall T. Pershore, skinner

BANKRUPTS.

Bridge W. Ditton, Lancaster, soap boiler. *Sols.* Bunce and Co. Temple.
 Cooke L. Winsley-street, Middlesex, seedsman. *Sols.* Wilson and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Chapman W. Stafford, bayonet maker. *Sol.* Jennings, Temple.
 Critchley J. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 Cazaly W. Edgastone, Warwick, dealer. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Carver H. Bures St. Mary, Suffolk, innkeeper. *Sol.* Taylor, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Dyke J. Gloucester, salesman. *Sols.* Edmunds and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Drabwell R. Doncaster, grocer. *Sol.* Mason, Gray's Inn.
 Ford W. Ilford, Essex, grocer. *Sols.* Amory and Co. Lothbury.
 Gregory S. senior, Little Bolton, Lancaster, whitster. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.
 Hudson H. J. and J. Hudson, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Hill T. Leeds, merchant. *Sols.* Rosser and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.
 Howett J. St. Martin's-lane, builder. *Sols.* James and Co. New Inn.
 Humphries J. Birmingham, merchant. *Sol.* Egerton, Grays Inn.
 James G. and H. Cock, Bristol, brandy merchants. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Knowler J. Preston next Faversham, Kent, bricklayer. *Sols.* Wimburn and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Maish W. Warminster, tailor. *Sol.* Luckett, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.
 Mockett J. Isle of Thanet, Kent, farmer. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Fumival's Inn.
 Powell C. R. Warrington, publican. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Shelley J. Canterbury, victualler. *Sol.* Barnes, Clifford's Inn.

Smith R. York, machine maker. *Sols.* Lambert and Co Gray's Inn.
 Smith J. and Ann, Rochdale, merchants. *Sol.* Kershaw, Rochdale.
 Symons P. Plymouth, merchant. *Sol.* Blake, Charlotte-street.
 Self E. Langford, Somerset, victualler. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Stedman G. junior, and W. Stevens, Mark-lane, ship brokers. *Sol.* Rivington, Feuchurch-buildings.
 Sewell R. Piccadilly, coal merchant. *Sols.* Wiltshire and Co Old Broad-street.
 Stubbs F. Worthing, carpenter. *Sol.* Hicks, Gray's Inn.
 Shaw W. Sculcoates, York, merchant. *Sols.* Rosser and Co Bartlett's-buildings.
 Turner S. Sheffield, York, mercer. *Sol.* Biggs, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane.
 Turner M. Cannon-road, stone mason. *Sols.* Reeks and Co. Wellclose-square.
 Thorney T. Sculcoates, York, merchant. *Sol.* Highmoor, Cannon-street.
 White S. Liverpool, upholsterer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 17.

W. Carlisle, Bolton, and J. Bainbridge, Preston, Lancashire; cotton manufacturers. *J.* Lord and R. Lord, Haliwell, Lancashire, cotton spinners. *G.* Bibby, Chorley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer. *L.* Heaton, Lancashire, muslin manufacturer. *W.* Potts, Liverpool, builder. *W.* Lukyn, Chapside, stationer. *F.* Gibbons, Fleet-street, mercer. *J.* Bakewell, senior, and *J.* Bakewell, junior, Weston upon Trent, Stafford, soap boilers. *J.* Bond, Huddersfield, York, merchant. *J.* Johnson, Whitteley, Cambridge, farmer. *J.* Bagshaw, Stafford, butter factor. *T.* Fotherby, Gosport, merchant. *J.* Cooke, Cetton, Salop, dealer. *J.* Du Vivier, Kingston upon Hull, merchant. *Jane* Richardson, widow, and *J.* Richardson, Ashborne, Derby, bakers. *J.* Barnes, Newbury, Berks, banker. *J.* Duncan, Huddersfield, York, woolstapler. *A.* Smith, R. Smith, and *J.* Smith, Macclesfield, Lancashire, merchants. *R.* Westbrooke, senior, Reading, Berks, banker. *T.* Bennet, Sweeting's-alley, Cornhill, snuff merchant.

BANKRUPTS, Nov. 30.

Ainsworth E. Manchester, wine merchant. *Sols.* Dawes and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.
 Barker S. and *J.* G. Barker, Billiter-square, merchants. *Sol.* Smith, Finsbury-square.
 Carbutt F. sen. F. Carbutt, jun. and *W.* Bayliff, Manchester, calico printers. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Leeds.
 Channer G. Island of Jamaica, and of Sutton, Middlesex, merchant. *Sol.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Colman M. Brettel-lane, Staffordshire, glass manufacturer. *Sol.* Williams, Cooks-court, Lincoln's Inn.
 Doeg D. York, looking glass manufacturer. *Sols.* Freame and Co. Temple.
 Ford H. Portsmouth, hardwareman. *Sols.* Poole and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Glover J. Leeds, York, woolstapler. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.
 Hildsworth W. Bradford, York, woolstapler. *Sol.* Evans, Hatton Garden.
 Hedington J. Commercial-road, baker. *Sol.* Hamilton, Berwick-street, Soho.

Herschell D. and N. Caspar, Leman-street, Goodmans-fields, merchants. *Sol.* Poole, Old Broad-street.
 Illingworth A. George-yard, Lombard-street, merchant. *Sols.* Harvey and Co. Bishopsgate-street.
 Jones C. Abergavenny, Monmouth, banker. *Sol.* Gregory, Clements Inn.
 Kebby J. Berrow, Somerset, dealer. *Sols.* Vizard and Co. Lincoln's Inn-fields.
 Kent E. Gedney-hill, Lincolnshire, draper. *Sols.* Lodington and Co. Temple.
 Messent P. Aldermanbury, silk manufacturer. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Meek R. Dunstal, Staffordshire, cotton spinner. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.
 Northover H. Langdon, Dorset, farmer. *Sol.* Williams, Red Lion-square.
 Nickson S. Chester, cabinet maker. *Sol.* Kent, Clifford's Inn.
 Neilson W. Liverpool, merchant. *Sols.* Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Ransom C. Salford, Lancaster, wine merchant. *Sols.* Duckworth and Co. Manchester.
 Richards W. and D. Richards, High-street, Borough, mercers. *Sol.* Stevenson, Lincoln's Inn.
 Renalds W. Tadcaster, York, flax dresser. *Sol.* Drake, Gray's Inn.
 Robinson J. Belper, Derbyshire, grocer. *Sols.* Hunter and Co. Lincoln's Inn.
 Reynolds J. Blackfriars-road, merchant. *Sol.* Smith, Tokenhouse-yard.
 Ramsbottom J. and *J.* P. ter, Norwich, dyers. *Sol.* Tilbury, Falcon-street.
 Russel T. C. Boxley, Kent, paper maker. *Sol.* Griffith, Clement's Inn.
 Statter J. Wakefield, Yorkshire, linen draper. *Sol.* Batty, Chancery-lane.
 Shephard C. Bath, stay maker. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Gray's Inn.
 Scales E. Kendal, Westmorland, upholsterer. *Sol.* Jackson, Temple.
 Warwick O. T. and *J.* Aldred, Rotherham, Yorkshire, chemists. *Sols.* Tilson and Co. Coleman-street.
 Wilson J. Cheshunt, Hertford, merchant. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Temple.
 Wilson J. and A. H. Aiken, Cross-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. *Sol.* Bryant, Hatton Garden.
 Wood N. Chichester, linen draper. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford Row.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 21.

J. Isherwood, Manchester, dealer. *J.* Thompson, Worth, Sussex, mealman. *T.* Biddick, Seissey, Cornwall, corn factor. *W.* Fletcher, Goat-mills, Cumberland, flax dresser. *W.* Matthews, Liverpool, merchant. *J.* Cottrill, Birmingham, silversmith. *J.* Dixon and *L.* Ramsden, Leeds, dyers. *J.* Moorhouse, jun. Bingley, Yorkshire, raff merchant. *R.* Jordan, Salford, Lancashire, brewer. *J.* Batham, Oldbury, Shropshire, engineer. *M.* Tate, Chalford, Gloucestershire, clothier.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 3.

Briddon S. Manchester, provision merchant. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
 Broom W. Liverpool, dealer. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.
 Collier Mary Ann, Romford, Essex, baker. *Sol.* Jones, Size-lane.
 Card S. jun. Mere, Wilts, farmer. *Sol.* Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.

Child J. Brighthelmstone, Sussex, upholsterer. *Sol.* Ellis, Gray's Inn.
 Golds W. Henfield, Sussex, shopkeeper. *Sols.* Palmer and Co. Bedford Row.
 Hall J. Acton Beauchamp, Worcester, farmer. *Sol.* Smith, Bedford Row.
 Johnson Sarah, Wilkes-street, Spitalfields, trimming manufacturer. *Sol.* Blacklow, Frith-street, Soho.
 Mackconall J. Worthing, Sussex, stationer. *Sol.* Turner, Percy-street.
 Peris W. Bath, grocer. *Sol.* Barfoot, Temple.
 Walker W. Allerton Grange, Leeds, farmer. *Sol.* Knowles, New Inn.
 Young J. and J. Thornton, Bristol, woollen drapers. *Sol.* Turner, Percy-street.
 J. Tashunter, London, merchant. P. Berthon, G. Koster, and T. Harrison, Cross-street, Finsbury-square, merchants. J. Lewis, Brompton, woollen draper. C. V. Carr, Birmingham, haberdasher. T. Gurney, Southampton, cloth-marker, coal merchant. J. Richardson, Liverpool, ship broker. J. Scott, Tuxford, Nottingham, innkeeper. J. Hurry, Liverpool, merchant. T. B. Paget, Chipping Norton, Oxford, banker. J. Pearce, Horningham, Wilts, farmer. A. Humphrys, Worcester, merchant.

BANKRUPTCY ENLARGED, Dec. 7.

Rebbek J. Devizes, Wilts, snuff manufacturer.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED.

White R. J. Newport Pagnell, Bucks, dealer in lace.

BANKRUPTS.

Brown C. Emsworth, Southampton, tailor. *Sol.* Chilton, Lincoln's Inn.
 Bourne T. Westbury, Wilts, clothier. *Sols.* Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.
 Bickell J. Plymouth, builder. *Sol.* Alexander, Carey-street.
 Betts G. Charles-street, Grosvenor-square, upholsterer. *Sol.* Gabb, Union-row.
 Campbell G. Fenchurch-street, merchant. *Sol.* Pope, Modiforum-court, Fenchurch-street.
 Davison W. jun. Heston, Middlesex, corn chandler. *Sol.* Tucker, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.
 Duckworth H. Manchester, liquor merchant. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.
 English T. J. Alsop's-buildings, New Road, merchant. *Sol.* Poole, Adam's-court, Old Broad-street.
 Foss J. Kingston upon Hull, hatter. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnivals Inn.
 French J. Portsea, Southampton, grocer. *Sols.* Alexander and Co. New Inn.
 Firth J. jun. Whitley Lower, Yorkshire, clothier. *Sols.* Fisher and Co. Gough-square.
 Hunt T. Bridport, Dorset, grocer. *Sol.* Allen, Clifford's Inn.
 Hodgson J. Dewsbury, York, clothier. *Sols.* Fisher and Co. Gough-square.
 Hardisty W. and J. Lodge, Netherpton, Yorkshire, merchants. *Sol.* Nettleford, Norfolk-street, Strand.
 Joseph S. and W. Hughes, Throgmorton-street, merchants. *Sols.* Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street.
 Morgan J. jun. Liverpool, timber merchant. *Sols.* Orrell and Co. Exchange-alley.
 Macknight J. Parliament-street, Westminster, linen draper. *Sol.* Williams, Dyers-buildings, Holborn.
 Markham B. jun. Sunderland near the Sea, mercer. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Middleton E. and T. Dyson, Beverley, York, merchants. *Sols.* Hall and Co. Beverley.
 Shipley J. Birmingham, coach maker. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.
 Thomas D. and R. Evans, Liverpool, merchants. *Sol.* Chester, Staple Inn.
 Tomlinson J. Tooley-street, Southwark, haberdasher. *Sol.* Mason, Bread-street.
 Wale W. Fetter-lane, coal merchant. *Sol.* Carpenter, Old Jewry.
 White E. Bishopsgate-street, coach master. *Sols.* Drace and Co. Billiter-square.
 Wilson F. Plymouth, mercer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
 Walker W. Allerton Grange, Yorkshire, farmer. *Sol.* Knowles, New Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 28.

J. Ellis, Heathfield, Sussex, grocer. J. Sales, Milford, Pambrake, grocer. S. Thompson, Newcastle upon Tyne, money scrivener. T. Hatley, Newcastle upon Tyne, merchant. J. Bradbury, Chatham, Kent, cabinet maker. C. Mayor, Somerset-street, Portman-square, carpenter. F. West, Little Birchall, Stafford, lead smelter. W. Sales, Milford, shopkeeper. W. West, Sheerness, Kent, brewer. H. Eustance, Llandaff, Glamorgan, maltster. E. Matthews, Chipping Norton, Oxford, banker. A. D. Joyce, Fordingbridge, Hants, tick manufacturer. S. Price, Fardisley, Hereford, shopkeeper. H. Carne, Austin-frairs, insurance broker. T. Lewis, Alnely, Hereford, wool dealer. E. Burn, Birmingham, woollen draper.

BANKRUPTS, Dec. 11.

Benson R. J. Russell-place, Fitzroy-square, merchant and insurer. *Sol.* Rivington, Fenchurch-street.
 Brinkworth S. Kingstanley, Gloucester, brewer. *Sol.* Pearson, Temple.
 Chave T. and S. Chave, Exeter, perfumers. *Sol.* Brutton, Broad-street.
 Coleman J. Leominster, money scrivener. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Caldwell J. Bolton, Lancaster, manufacturer. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.
 Clark W. Warley, York, seedsman. *Sols.* Wiglesworth and Co. Grays Inn.
 Dickie J. Plymouth, mercer. *Sol.* Makinson, Temple.
 Honeywell J. Devon, maltster. *Sol.* Blake, Charlotte-street, Blackfriars-road.
 Hadwen W. Lancaster, sail cloth manufacturer. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.
 Henfrey W. Loughborough, Leicester, innkeeper. *Sol.* Bromley, Grays Inn.
 Jarvis M. Purton, Stafford, miller. *Sols.* Anstice and Co. Temple.
 Jowsey H. R. Sunderland near the Sea, ship owner. *Sol.* Meggison, Hatton Garden.
 Lean H. J. Fenchurch-street, insurance broker. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Furnivals Inn.
 Lancaster R. Castle-court, ship broker. *Sols.* Blunt and Co. Broad-street.
 Mackenzie T. Dalahoy-street, Westminster, merchant. *Sol.* Humphries, Serle-street, Lincoln's Inn.
 Philips R. S. and B. P. Rideing, Liverpool, brokers. *Sols.* Lowe and Co. Southampton-buildings.
 Powell T. Leominster, draper. *Sols.* Darke and Co. Chancery-lane.
 Pearson R. Doncaster, York, butcher. *Sols.* Longdill and Co. Grays Inn.
 Peech S. D. Barnsley, York, innkeeper. *Sol.* Bartlett, Bartholomew Close.

Sharpe T. R. Micklebring, York, money scrivener. *Sols.* Exley and Co. Farnivals Inn.

Wibberley R. Liverpool, hosier. *Sol.* Forrest, Liverpool.

CERTIFICATES, Dec. 31.

S. Marson, Leadenhall-street, merchant. D. Kirk, Circus-street, New Road, haberdasher. J. Thompson, sen. and J. Thompson, jun. Newcastle upon Tyne, merchants. W. Hale, Fleet-street, boot maker. J. Slater and B. Slater, Liverpool, joiners. J. Wells and W. Hamilton, Liverpool, merchants. J. Ritchie and T. Moffat, Liverpool, merchants. T. Cobden, Chichester, carpenter. H. Becher, Kennington-road, mariner. T. Goudy, Clements-lane, Lombard-street, tailor. R. Randall, Coleman-street, factor. E. Stabler, Bread-street, linen merchant. R. Kirkman, Chester, silk manufacturer. C. Wight, Birmingham, plater.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 14.

Dixon J. J. Maddock, and J. Maddox, Liverpool, soap boilers.

BANKRUPTS.

Blakey G. Bishop Monckton, and W. Blakey, Leeds, Yorkshire, grocers. *Sol.* Rivers, Fenchurch-street.

Birch T. jun. Wigan, Lancashire, linen manufacturer. *Sol.* Ellis, Chancery-lane.

Bayliffe G. Wakefield, Yorkshire, draper. *Sols.* Wigglesworth and Co. Gray's Inn.

Cloud J. Hammersmith, coach master. *Sol.* Addis, Park-street, Westminster.

Collyer J. Gosport, painter. *Sols.* Briggs and Co. Essex-street, Strand.

Dawson W. Wakefield, Yorkshire, scrivener. *Sol.* Sykes, New Inn.

Elwell E. Westbromwich, Staffordshire, iron founder. *Sols.* Clarke and Co. Chancery-lane.

Elsemore R. Ledbury, Herefordshire, tanner. *Sols.* Cardale and Co. Gray's Inn.

Field R. C. Long-acre, hatter. *Sols.* Boundillon and Co. Little Friday-street.

Glover D. and J. Leeds, merchant. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

Gregory Z. Aston, Warwickshire, builder. *Sols.* Swaine and Co. Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

Griffiths D. Canterbury, draper. *Sol.* Parton, Walbrook.

Hopkinson M. Nottingham, currier. *Sols.* Hurd and Co. Temple.

Llewellyn J. Westmoreland-buildings, Aldersgate-street, insurance broker. *Sol.* Setree, Cornhill.

Mace S. Norwich, grocer. *Sol.* Tilbury, Falcon-street.

Maine G. Short-street, Curtain-road, horse dealer. *Sol.* Pullen, Fore-street.

Pullan T. Pately-bridge, Yorkshire, timber merchant. *Sols.* Willis and Co. Warrford-court.

Smyth W. Little Charlotte-street, broker. *Sol.* Reynolds, St. John-street.

Smith M. Bristol, coal merchant. *Sols.* Price and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Smith R. A. Belper, Derbyshire, mercer. *Sols.* Hunter and Co. Lincoln's Inn.

Stevens J. Chapel-path, Somers-town, coach master. *Sol.* Arundel, Chancery-lane.

Traer W. Exeter, wool factor. *Sol.* Brutton, Broad-street.

Tucker J. Long-acre, linen draper. *Sol.* Williams, Dyer's-buildings.

Wood T. Trowbridge, Wiltshire, clothier. *Sol.* Berkeley, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

Wilson J. Brompton, Yorkshire, linen manufacturer. *Sols.* Lamberts and Co. Gray's Inn.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 4.

J. Innes, Bristol, chymist. J. Handley, Cotton, Staffordshire, miller. R. Collett, Leeds, grocer. T. Mascal, Wolverhampton, grocer. J. Stones, Liverpool, merchant. J. Prood, Bilston, Staffordshire bookseller. D. Sargent, Whittlesey, Isle of Ely, money scrivener. J. Wilkerson, Barley, Hertfordshire, maltster. E. Sturley, Cooper's-row, Crutched-friars, beer merchant. W. Tait, Stafford, currier. T. Hudson, Mark-lane, maltster. S. Shepard, Wellington, Shropshire, banker. W. Halliday, Manchester, cotton spinner. W. H. Hatchard, Richmond-buildings, Soho, dealer. W. Noble, Lanchouse, brass founder. A. B. Goujon, Fenchurch-street, merchant. J. Surr, High Holborn, haberdasher.

BANKRUPTCY SUPERSEDED, Dec. 17.

Buggin J. Binley, Warwick, and T. Buggin, Aston, near Birmingham, timber merchants.

Dawson G. Rad Cross-square, Cripplegate, merchant.

BANKRUPTS.

Ayrton J. Westhall, Lancaster, dealer. *Sol.* Heelis, Staple Inn.

Baines Margaret, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer. *Sols.* Strangways and Co. Langbourn Chambers, Fenchurch-street.

Besford E. Brook's Mews, Hanover-square, hackneyman. *Sol.* Hardey, Bridge-street, Blackfriars.

Dixon T. Islekirk Hall, Cumberland, miller. *Sol.* Addison, Staple Inn.

Fairclough W. and E. Swainson, Liverpool, merchants. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Gray J. and W. Pringle, Woodbank, Carlisle, calico printers. *Sols.* Milne and Co. Temple.

Howard J. Manchester, wire worker. *Sol.* Windle, John-street, Bedford Row.

Hunt J. Bridgewater, Somerset, vintner. *Sols.* Blake and Co. Carey-street.

Hewitt W. Cargo, Cumberland, fishmonger. *Sol.* Birkett, Cloak-lane.

Johnson C. South Shields, linen draper. *Sols.* Bell and Co. Cheapside.

Lewis D. Milford Haven, Pembroke, spirit merchant. *Sol.* Adams, Old Jewry.

Maan W. Plough-yard, Carey-street, stable-keeper. *Sol.* Luxmore, Red Lion-square.

Oakden T. Manchester, tailor. *Sols.* Adlington and Co. Bedford Row.

Potts T. jun. Sunderland near the Sea, coal-fitter. *Sol.* Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton Garden.

Taylor S. Birmingham, gun barrel maker. *Sols.* Long and Co. Gray's Inn.

Tapp W. Carisbrooke, Isle of Wight, cattle dealer. *Sol.* Carr, John-street, Bedford Row.

White J. Oxford, timber merchant. *Sol.* Elkins, Lincoln's Inn.

Watkins J. Chepstow, Monmouth, shop-keeper. *Sol.* Pearson, Temple.

CERTIFICATES, Jan. 7.

L. Bolling and C. Fell, Bolton le Moors, Lancaster, cotton spinners. G. Walker, Ashborne, Derby, grocer. C. Blackburn, Newark upon Trent, Nottingham, corn factor. W. Medland, Goswell-street, oilman. H. Rose, Greenwich, Kent, builder. W. J. Livock, Redenhall with Harleston, Norfolk, innkeeper. L. and J. Phillips, High Holborn, Middlesex, glass merchants.

PRICES CURRENT, Dec. 20, 1816.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
American pot-ash, per cwt.	2	15	0	to 2	16	0
Ditto pearl	3	12	0	3	16	0
Barilla	1	2	0	1	12	6
Brandy, Cogniac, bond gal.	0	7	6	0	7	9
Camphire, refined .. lb.	0	4	6	0	0	0
Ditto unrefined .. cwt.	11	0	0	13	0	0
Cochineal, fine black, lb.	1	10	0	1	12	0
Ditto, East-India	0	3	6	0	4	4
Coffee, fine bond	4	18	0	5	3	0
Ditto ordinary	3	3	0	3	18	0
Cotton Wool, Surinam, lb.	0	1	9	0	2	0
Ditto Jamaica	0	1	5	0	1	7
Ditto Smyrna	0	1	4	0	1	6
Ditto East-India	0	11	0	1	6	0
Currants, Zant	5	0	0	5	2	0
Elephants' Teeth	21	0	0	26	0	0
Scrivelloes	12	0	0	18	0	0
Flax, Riga	63	0	0	67	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	52	0	0	55	0	0
Galls, Turkey	7	0	0	9	0	0
Geneva, Holl. bond gal.	0	3	11	0	4	0
Ditto, English	0	14	0	0	0	0
Gum Arabic, Turkey, cwt.	10	0	0	12	0	0
Hemp, Riga	44	10	0	0	0	0
Ditto Petersburg	42	0	0	43	0	0
Indigo, Caraccas .. lb.	0	9	0	0	0	0
Ditto East-India	0	4	0	0	8	6
Iron British bars .. ton	11	0	0	12	0	0
Ditto Swedish c.c.n.d.	21	0	0	22	0	0
Ditto Swed. 2nd sort	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lead in pigs	18	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto red	21	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto white	33	0	0	0	0	0
Logwood	7	10	0	0	0	0
Madder, Dutch crop, cwt.	5	5	0	5	15	0
Mahogany .. ft.	0	1	8	0	2	2
Oil, Lucca .24 gal jar	16	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Florence, 1/2 chest	2	5	0	2	6	0
Ditto whale	36	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto spermaceti .. ton	70	0	0	72	0	0
Pitch, Stockholm .. cwt.	0	16	0	0	0	0
Raisins, bloom	5	10	0	5	10	0
Rice, Carolina bond	2	6	0	2	10	0
Rum, Jamaica bond gal.	0	4	6	0	4	9
Ditto Leeward Island	0	3	2	0	3	6
Saltpetre, East-India, cwt.	2	2	0	0	0	0
Silk, thrown, Italian, lb.	2	0	0	3	0	0
Silk, raw, .. Ditto	1	2	0	2	3	0
Tallow, Russia, white	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto ———, yellow	2	14	0	2	15	0
Tar, Stockholm .. bar.	1	3	0	1	4	0
Tin in blocks	4	10	0	0	0	0
Tobacco, Maryland, lb.	0	0	8	0	1	3
Ditto Virginia	0	0	8	0	1	1 1/2
Wax, Guinea	8	0	0	8	8	0
Whale-fins (Green) ton	85	0	0	0	0	0
Wine:						
Red Port, bond pipe	33	0	0	40	0	0
Ditto Lisbon	40	0	0	50	0	0
Ditto Madeira	50	0	0	55	0	0
Ditto Mountain	10	0	0	36	0	0
Ditto Calcevella	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ditto Sherry	28	0	0	46	0	0
Ditto Claret	15	0	0	45	0	0

Fire-Office Shares, &c. Dec. 20.

	Canals.	£.	s.	£.	s.
Chesterfield Div. 61	100	—	—	—	—
Coventry (Div. 441)	620	—	640	—	—
Croydon	4	—	—	—	—
Cruan	1	1	0	0	0
Ellesmere and Chester (D. 41)	60	0	—	—	—
Grand Junction (Div. 41)	128	—	—	—	—
Grand Surry	50	—	—	—	—
Ditto (optional) Loan Div. 51	75	—	—	—	—
Huddersfield	10	—	—	—	—
Kennett and Avon .. Div.	12	—	—	—	—
Lancaster Div. 11	17	10	—	—	—
Leeds and Liverpool (Div. 81)	230	—	—	—	—
Old Union Div. 41	99	—	—	—	—
Oxford Div. 31	420	—	—	—	—
Peakforest	63	—	—	—	—
Shropshire Div. 42	78	—	—	—	—
Stratford	26	10	—	—	—
Swansea Div. 101	175	—	—	—	—
Thames and Medway	8	—	—	—	—
Trent and Mersey .. Div. 601	1200	—	—	—	—
Warwick & Birming. Div. 121	250	—	—	—	—
Worcester and Birmingham	20	—	—	—	—
Wey and Arun	100	—	—	—	—
Docks.					
East India Div. 71	130	—	—	—	—
London Div. 51	70	—	—	—	—
West India Div. 101	shut	—	—	—	—
Roads.					
Dover Street .. 100sh. 70pd.	108	—	—	—	—
Commercial	80	—	—	—	—
Highgate Archway 501. sh.	9	—	—	—	—
Insurance Companies.					
Atlas 50 5pd.	2	—	—	—	—
Eagle 50 5pd.	1	18	—	—	—
Hope 50 5pd.	2	2	—	—	—
Imperial 500 50pd.	50	—	—	—	—
London Ship .. with Div.	18	0	—	—	—
Albion 500sh. 450pd.	32	—	—	—	—
Birmingham Fire	150	—	—	—	—
County	25	—	—	—	—
Rock	2	2	—	—	—
Birmingham Life .. 1001. pd.	76	—	—	—	—
Water Works.					
Kent 100 pd. (Div. 21)	31	10	—	—	—
East London 100 pd. Div. 21. 10s	60	—	—	—	—
Grand Junction	23	—	—	—	—
Manchester and Salford	20	—	25	—	—
South London	22	—	20	—	—
West Middlesex	23	—	—	—	—
Bridges.					
Waterloo .. 100pd. (Disct.)	12	—	—	—	—
Ditto Old Annuities 60pd (Dis.)	54	—	—	—	—
Vauxhall 100pd	31	10	—	—	—
Literary Institutions.					
London, 75 gs.	39	—	—	—	—
Russel 25 gs.	14	—	—	—	—
Surry 30 gs.	9	10	—	—	—
Mines.					
Beeralstone 36 10pd.	3	10	—	—	—
Butspill 10pd.	5	—	—	—	—
English Copper Company D. 8s.	6	10	—	—	—
Miscellaneous.					
Lon. Commer. Sale Rooms 100p	25	—	—	—	—
Lon. Flour Comp. .. 14pd.	1	10	—	—	—
Auction Mart 50 ex. Div. 11.	15	—	ex. Div.	—	—
Gas Light and Coke Com. 45 pd 2 Dis.	Far	—	—	—	—

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE.

	8 o'clock Morning	Noon	11 o'clock Night	Height of Baromet. Inches.	Dryness by Leslie's Hygrom.
Nov 21	41	45	39	29.76	26 Fair
22	37	38	31	.76	28 Fair
23	29	36	28	.80	29 Fair
24	25	30	26	.83	30 Fair
25	32	39	39	.82	0 Cloudy
26	45	44	40	.86	0 Rain
27	32	47	47	30.21	22 Fair
28	45	45	40	.24	10 Cloudy
29	35	45	39	.32	15 Fair
30	35	39	35	.49	25 Fair
Dec 1	37	39	33	.49	16 Cloudy
2	33	40	40	.33	10 Cloudy
3	37	41	38	.30	0 Foggy
4	38	40	40	.20	0 Cloudy
5	40	42	39	.08	0 Cloudy
6	40	43	39	29.50	10 Fair
7	36	40	40	.45	12 Fair
8	35	40	35	.49	0 Showry
9	33	44	40	.58	12 Fair
10	40	48	46	.20	0 Stormy
11	40	43	36	.20	5 Fair
12	32	37	48	28.90	0 Stormy
13	37	42	35	29.15	0 Stormy
14	34	42	42	.05	15 Fair
15	40	44	36	28.82	0 Stormy
16	33	40	38	29.45	10 Fair
17	40	49	40	.22	0 Rain
18	39	42	38	.56	6 Cloudy
19	34	36	29	30.36	6 Fair
20	27	35	27	.41	11 Fair

London Premiums of Insurance.

At 15s. 9d. to 20s. Poole, Exeter, Dartmouth, Portsmouth, Plymouth, Falmouth, Leith, Aberdeen, &c.

At 2gs. Africa.

At 4gs. to 6gs. American States.

At 20s. 31s. 6d. Belfast, Dublin, &c.

At 2 gs. to 50s. Brazils.

At 35s. to 4gs. Bremen, Hamburg.

At 1½ gs. Cadiz, Lisbon, &c.

Canada.

At 2½gs. Cape of Good Hope.

At 3gs. Constantinople, Smyrna, &c.

At 3½gs. to 4gs. East-India (Co. ships)

At 7gs. out and home.

At 20s. to 2g. France.

At 31s. 6d. Gibraltar.

At s. d. to s. Gottenburgh.

At s. to s. Greenland out and home.

At 2gs. to 3gs. Holland.

At 2½ to 3 gs. Honduras.

At 2gs. to 50s. Jamaica.

At 35s. to 40s. Leeward Islands.

At 30s. Madeira.

At 2½gs. Malaga.

At 3 to gs. Malta, Italy, &c.

At 3gs. Newfoundland.

At 15s. to 20s. Portsmouth.

At 3gs. River Plate.

South Fishery, out and home.

Stockholm, Petersburg, &c.

LONDON MARKETS.

PRICE OF BREAD.

The Peck Loaf to weigh 17lb. 6oz. 5s 11d.
The Half ditto ditto 8 11..... 2 11½
The Quar. ditto ditto 4 5½..... 1 5½
The ½ do. ditto ditto 2 2½..... 0 8½

POTATOES.

Kidney..... 5 0 0 Ox Nobles .. 3 10 0
Champions .. 4 0 0 Apple 4 10 0
ONIONS, per Bushel, 2s 0d to 3s 6d

MEAT.

Smithfield, per stone of 8b. to sink the Offal.

	Beef	mut.	veal.	pork	lam.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1816.					
Dec 6 ..	4 0	4 4	5 8	5 4	0 0
13 ..	4 4	4 6	6 0	5 6	0 0
20 ..	4 8	4 8	6 0	5 8	0 0
27 ..	4 6	4 8	5 8	5 6	0 0

SUGAR.

Lumps ordinary or large 32 to 40 lbs. ... 104s
Fine or Canary, 24 to 30 lbs. 191s
Loaves, fine..... 132s
Powder, ordinary, 9 to 11lbs..... 116s

COTTON TWIST.

Dec. 18. Mule 1st quality, No. 40 3s. 3d.
No. 120 7s. 0d.
—2d quality, No. 40 2s. 10d.
Di count—15 to 20 per cent.

COALS, delivered at 13s. per chald. advance.

	Sunderland.	Newcastle.
Dec. 2. ..	33s 6d to 43 9	34s 0d to 48 9
9. ..	33s 0d 50 0	34s 6d 45 6
16. ..	35s 6d 38 9	34s 0d 47 3
23. ..	35s 0d 44 0	36s 0d 47 0

LEATHER.

Butts, 50 to 56lb. 21d Calf Skins 30 to
Dressing Hides .. 17d 45lb. per doz. 25
Crop hides for cut. 19d Ditto 50 to 70.. 56½
Flat Ordinary .. 18d Seals, Large.... 9½
SOAP; yellow, 86s.; mottled 94s.; card 98s
CANDLES; per doz. 12s. 6d.; moulds 13s. 0d.

Course of Exchange.

	Bilboa	35	Palermo, per oz.	114d.
Amsterdam, us.	40	Leghorn	45½	
Ditto at sight	39 6	Genoa	43½	
Rotterdam	12 6	Venice,	27	
Hamb. us. 2½	36-10	Naples	38	
Altona us. 2½	36-11	Lisbon	55½	
Paris, 1 d. d.	25-50	Oporto	55½	
Ditto, 2 us.	25-70	Rio Janeiro	50½	
Madrid	35	Dublin	11	
Cadiz,	35	Cork	11	
agio Bank of Holland,	2 per cent.			

HAY and STRAW.—AT SMITHFIELD.

	Hay.	Straw.	Clover.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Dec 5 ..	6 0 0	2 4 0	8 8 0
12 ..	5 15 0	2 4 0	8 8 0
19 ..	5 15 0	2 2 0	8 8 0
26 ..	6 0 0	2 4 0	8 8 0

Daily Price of STOCKS, from 21st November, to 21st December.

1816	Bank Stock.	3 p. Cent. Reduced.	3 p. Cent. Consols.	4 p. Cent. Consols.	Navy 5 p. Cent.	Irish 5 p. Cent.	Long An- nuities.	Imperial 3 p. Cent.	Omnium.	5 p. cent. Scrip.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Excheq Bills.	Consols for Acc
Nov.														
21	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	188 ¹ / ₂	17p	13p	63 ¹ / ₂
22	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	10p	63 ¹ / ₂
23	—	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	8p	63 ¹ / ₂
24	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	9p	63 ¹ / ₂
25	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	9p	63 ¹ / ₂
26	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	9p	63 ¹ / ₂
27	—	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	17p	8p	63 ¹ / ₂
28	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	17p	11p	63 ¹ / ₂
29	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	189 ¹ / ₂	17p	10p	63 ¹ / ₂
30	St. Andrew.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	190	17p	10p	63 ¹ / ₂
Dec.														
2	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	17p	10p	63 ¹ / ₂
3	218 ¹ / ₂	61 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	190	17p	11p	63 ¹ / ₂
4	218 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	63 ¹ / ₂	78 ¹ / ₂	95 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	17p	11p	63 ¹ / ₂
5	219	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	193	17p	12p	63 ¹ / ₂
6	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	17p	11p	63 ¹ / ₂
7	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	18p	11p	63 ¹ / ₂
8	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	18p	12p	63 ¹ / ₂
9	220	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	61 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄	—	18p	12p	63 ¹ / ₂
10	220	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	18p	12p	63 ¹ / ₂
11	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	18p	12p	63 ¹ / ₂
12	220	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	17p	10p	63 ¹ / ₂
13	210 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	61 ¹ / ₂	—	—	16p	9p	63 ¹ / ₂
14	219 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	61 ¹ / ₂	2 ¹ / ₄	—	17p	9p	63 ¹ / ₂
15	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	8p	63 ¹ / ₂
16	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	6p	63 ¹ / ₂
17	212	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	7p	63 ¹ / ₂
18	—	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	16p	7p	63 ¹ / ₂
19	219 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	15p	7p	63 ¹ / ₂
20	219 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	—	78 ¹ / ₂	96 ¹ / ₂	—	16 ¹ / ₂	3-16	—	—	—	15p	7p	63 ¹ / ₂
21	St. Thomas's	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15p	7p	63 ¹ / ₂

IRISH FUNDS.

Nov.	Irish Bank Stock.	Government De- benture 3 ¹ / ₂ per ct.	Government Stock, 3 ¹ / ₂ per ct.	Government De- benture 4 per ct.	Government Stock, 5 per ct.	Treasury Bills.	Grand Canal Stock.	Grand Canal Loan, 4 per ct.	Grand Canal Loan, 6 per ct.	City Dublin Bonds.	Royal Canal Loan 6 per cent.	Omnium.
21	—	—	76 ¹ / ₂	—	99 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	49	—	—	—
22	—	76 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	50 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—
23	—	77	—	100	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
24	208 ¹ / ₂	77 ¹ / ₂	—	100 ¹ / ₂	100 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	50	—	—	—
25	—	77 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	34 ¹ / ₂	50	95	—	—
26	—	77 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	95	—	—
27	—	77 ¹ / ₂	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

AMERICAN FUNDS.

	IN LONDON.			PHILADELPHIA.	
	Nov 19.	29.	Dec. 10.	Nov. 2.	
4 per cent.	53 ¹ / ₂	—	54	—	65
Old 6 per cent.	—	—	87	—	—
New Loan 6 per cent.	—	—	87	—	97
Louisiana 6 per cent.	92	—	92	—	6 p ct. pm
Bank Shares	97	—	100	—	106

By J. M. Richardson, 23, Cornhill.